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YUGOSLAV COMMENTATOR SUNDIC DISCUSSES EUROPEAN MISSILE TALKS

AU191650 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Milika Sundic commentary: "In Expectation of Soviet-American Dialogue on Euromissiles"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States have reached agreement on beginning negotiations on limiting strategic armaments in Europe. Gromyko and Muskie, foreign ministers of the two countries, are to meet in New York next week, and the date and place for holding the negotiations will probably be fixed then.

It appears that the opening of negotiations suits both sides, regardless of the big differences dividing them and the obvious modest chances of agreement. However, the fact that the two governments have agreed in principle to begin a dialog on the limitation of strategic armaments in Europe indicates that relations between the two superpowers are gradually unfreezing, which in any case is good for them and for the rest of the world.

At this time it is indeed too early to say how the process of unfreezing will run and how far it will go, but considering the two big events which are underway--the UN General Assembly session and the preparatory meeting of the CSCE in Madrid--it will soon be seen how far the Soviet Union and the United States are ready to go in their agreement or confrontation.

Both in Madrid and New York, big matters are to be discussed. It is known that rarely do events of such magitude pass without major or minor skirmishes between the superpowers. Of course, the political-propaganda clashes at major international gatherings have never been the true measure of relations between the superpowers. It has happened quite often that sufficient room was nevertheless left for mutual agreement and haggling, especially when the problems concerned are those said to be in the exclusive competence of the superpowers.

One of these is probably the most delicate problem of strategic arms limitation in Europe. This is a problem which in the past year has become very complicated both because of the dispute of the two superpowers about Afghanistan, and because of the NATO decision to install U.S. Pershing missiles in Europe in response to the presence of the Soviet SS-20 missiles in East Europe and the European part of the Soviet Union.

Until Schmidt's visit to Moscow this summer, it appeared that there were no chances for beginning talks on Euromissiles. However, after the Schmidt-Brezhnev talks, the Soviet Government accepted the fact that this should be discussed at a suitable time and it did not set the original Soviet demand--that NATO should rescind the decision on installing Pershing missiles in West Europe--as a condition. Schmidt concluded and so informed U.S. President Carter that the Soviet Union was prepared to accept talks on its SS-20 missiles, too.

However, what could influence the forthcoming talks on the limitation of strategic arms in Europe is not only the rather cool relations between the two leading nuclear powers, but also the U.S. elections. It is known that the United States, during a presidential election campaign, rarely enters into talks on big issues which would bind the new administration. However, if Carter defeats Reagan--and there are many signs indicating so--the true talks on Euromissiles may be expected no earlier than next year. The American allies in Europe insist on it, and there is no reason to doubt Carter's positive response.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL GOLOB REVIEWS NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE

AU211943 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1025 GMT 20 Sep 80

["Expectations Have Not Materialized"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--The second conference reviewing the implementation of the nuclear weapon nonproliferation treaty was held under difficult and complex international political and economic conditions, Ignac Golob, SFRY assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, writes in his article in the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA. Major international questions are not being resolved, a situation which has brought about a stagnation in the relaxation of tension, Golob continues.

Instead of a further development and universalization of the relaxation of tension as a prerequisite for effective disarmament, that process continues to be limited to interbloc relations and is now passing through a deep crisis.

In international relations we are constantly encountering newer and newer proposals for the use of force, newer and newer examples of the use of force, military intervention, interference in the internal affairs and imposition of foreign will on sovereign states as well as attempts to subordinate the interests of independent and sovereign states to foreign, so-called (?higher) interests or security interests.

The long-term solutions to these problems can only be found on the basis of acceptance of the principle of renouncing intervention and refraining from interference as well as on the basis of respect for the principle of independence and the right of peoples to independently determine their fate.

The rivalries of the blocs and the preservation of bloc divisions and approaches hinder the efforts to build international economic and political relations on lasting and stable foundations that require among other things also peaceful international cooperation on the basis of equality as well as disarmament and the development and establishment of a new world economic system.

The nuclear weapon nonproliferation treaty is considered a very important agreement in the field of disarmament, but it has been criticized because of its discriminatory character. The unsatisfactory balance in the rights, responsibilities and obligations of its signatories, which has further deteriorated to the detriment of nonnuclear countries in the recent period, has been criticized.

Of course, it is an important fact that 111 countries of the world have adopted the treaty. But quite a number have refused to do so.

The elimination of the treaty's discriminatory aspects would definitely increase confidence in it and contribute to its universal acceptability which in turn would have a beneficial effect on the international situation.

In our opinion, Golob continues, the treaty has the following four basic aims: To prevent the appearance of new nuclear states, ensure an early termination of the vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, end the arms race and implement effective measures for nuclear disarmament. Also no less important is the development of general international cooperation in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. All countries adopting the treaty should promote the creation of necessary conditions for the exchange of nuclear equipment and materials and of scientific and technological information on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The needs of developing countries should be taken into account in this connection.

However, we cannot be satisfied with the treaty's implementation thus far, both from the viewpoint of disarmament and from that of development.

The treaty has been implemented selectively or partially and, in some of its aspects, has been nothing but a piece of paper. This also applies to the declaration of the first conference.

Also, no major steps whatsoever have been made in the sphere of preventing nuclear war. The risk of an outbreak of nuclear war has increased as a result of a further qualitative and quantitative stockpiling and diversification of nuclear weapons. The development of nuclear potentials is contrary to the measures implied by the treaty's provisions.

Ten years have passed since the treaty came into effect and yet to this day no tangible results have been achieved in the sphere of ending nuclear tests.

The results achieved thus far in the field of disarmament are limited because they are basically connected with the aim of regulating the arms and the nuclear balance, something that simultaneously clears the road for a continuation of the nuclear arms race.

The Yugoslav Government welcomed the conclusion of SALT II. However, the importance and the effect of that treaty depend on steps yet to be taken; in other words, on a timely opening of a new round of talks that will ensure the adoption of real disarmament measures and the conclusion of a treaty on a real reduction of nuclear arsenals.

The conclusion of a treaty on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests is an obligation emanating from the treaty. [as received] The Negotiations between the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain for the conclusion of a real treaty have already continued for a number of years now. However, at the same time the three participant countries of the negotiations have continued to carry out nuclear tests and to perfect their nuclear weapons systems, Golob points out.

The Geneva conference has unfortunately failed to justify the expectations attached to it. It has failed to overcome the shortcomings of the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons because mutual mistrust has increased. As early as the first conference on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, Yugoslavia called attention to the negative effects of the failure to implement the treaty in its entirety. It must be emphasized also now that the nuclear powers and the states sharing their views continue to strive to use the treaty as an instrument for preserving the advantages that the treaty's documents provide them. The nonnuclear states, including the developing countries, seek a program of measures that will ensure a greater equality in rights and obligations between the nuclear and nonnuclear countries.

The conference failed to reach a consensus as regards these essential questions. The days and nights spent in discussions clearly showed that the nonnuclear countries are not responsible for the existing state of affairs.

If then nonaligned countries and member countries of the Group of 77 are forced to appear at the next regular conference with the same proposals for disarmament and the peaceful use of nuclear energy as they did at the preceding conference, then the future of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty is really black, Ignac Golob concludes his article.

TANJUG REPORTS 'DIFFICULTIES' AT CONFERENCE ON CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS

LD191331 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Geneva, September 19 (TANJUG)--Negotiations at the U.N. conference on the ban of certain types of classical weapons have run into difficulties for the same reasons which last year blocked a successful work of the first part of the meeting.

The same as last year, bloc countries--above all the biggest among them--oppose a ban on those arms which cause serious wounds and are used against armed forces and civilians alike. These include various types of mines, incendiary weapons and small calibre weapons. Bloc countries have so far displayed readiness for an agreement to be made on some unessential problems alone, while retaining for themselves the right to use in a possible war all weapons from the category of armaments available to them.

Such attitude of bloc powers has been severely condemned by nonbloc countries and world public, as it indicates the possibility of their irresponsible behavior in various matters concerning the sovereignty of a country which has a part of its territory occupied. This was especially evident regarding the detecting of earth mines which certain countries lay in order to defend their territory and independence.

Bloc countries would like, for example, to already now put the authorities in occupied territories under the obligation of supplying them with information on mine fields. In so doing they display utter unscrupulousness and disrespect for the letter and spirit of the international laws which put under such obligation the occupying force alone, whose duty it is to furnish data on its mine fields, in order to prevent human losses of the civilian population in the occupied country or part of its territory.

The Yugoslav delegation vehemently opposed such approach to the (?question) for three furdamental reasons. First, Yugoslavia considers that there can be no end to hostility as long as a given territory is under the control of foreign power. Second, Yugoslavia can never accept it that information be given to the occupier, as in this way the occupied country would legitimize the state of occupation itself. Third, all obligations on the informing are binding on the aggressor, which means that in the case of an end to hostility the aggressor must supply data on the mines it has laid in the occupied or liberated territory. For Yugoslavia, this alone is internationally legal, morally justified and politically correct.

The international community has already declared itself in favour of a control of foreign territory only under the flag of the United Nations. This is the only internationally legal control, and any other control is iilegal.

The Yugoslav delegation presented its principled positions and it stands on the protocols under discussion which deal with concrete aspects of the ban on certain weapons. The Yugoslav delegation won broad support of nonbloc countries in both the formal meetings and other contacts with the delegations.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE LEAVES FOR ATHENS

AU191904 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] A delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai has left for Greece at the invitation of Athanasios Kanellopoulos, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Greece. The delegation will also attend the 12th regional FAO Conference, whose proceedings will be held in Athens. The delegation was bid farewell by Minister of Communications Rhaman Hanku, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Kristaq Kule and others. The delegation was also seen off by (Vasile Simonkiraku), charge d'affaires of the Greek Embassy in our country.

ATA OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

AU191500 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Tirana, 19 Sep (ATA)--A powerful material-technical base has been created in the Albanian agriculture. It serves more and more to the further intensification of agriculture. The investments for the ensuring of this base have been considerable and they have kept increasing constantly. For the current five-year plan along (1976-1980) the funds allocated for this purpose have increased about 40 percent as against the previous five year-plan. A good part of them has been used for the increase of the arable land, through the construction of land reclamation projects and the drainage of lowlands and the opening up of virgin lands in the hilly and mountainous zones. Thanks to this great work, the arable land in Albania is about 2.5 times larger than that of preliberation period.

Besides this, numerous irrigation projects have been built in all the districts of the country, in the plains and mountains, through the investments of the state and agricultural cooperatives. During the four years along (1976-1979) of the current five-year plan the irrigation capacity recorded an increase with 40,000 hectares, an area this larger than the total irrigated area in Albania before liberation. While before liberation, only 10 percent of then arable land was irrigated, now more than half of the total arable land is under irrigation. This ranks Albania among the first countries in Europe.

Special care has been devoted also to the mechanisation of agriculture, overcoming within a very short period of time the very accentuated backwardness inherited in this direction from the feudo-bourgeois regimes of the past. In the pre-liberation Albanian agriculture, the wooden plough (there were all told only 30 tractors counted in 15 horsepower) was the main means to till the land, where the chemical fertilizers were completely unknown. Today, the Albanian socialist agriculture has a great part of the most diversified machines. As compared with 1960, the number of tractors counted in 15 horsepower is 4.5 times larger, self-propelling machines 3.5 times larger, while that of threshing machines over 7 times larger. A powerful mechanical base has been set up made up of the "Enver Hoxha" machine and tractor combine and a number of other plants of agricultural profile.

The problem of chemical fertilizers for agriculture, too, is successfully solved locally. The plants of the Albanian chemical industry, which went up in Fieri and Lac after the 60's, have succeeded in turning out and fully ensuring the needs of agriculture with nitrogenious and phosphatic fertilizers. Another plant, that of urea set up in Fieri, was commissioned duringthe current five-year plan. About 145 kg of active substance as against 17 kg in 1960 are used for one hectare of land on the average in the Albanian agriculture. The growing needs of agriculture for insecticides, pesticides and herbicides are locally met.

The extensive use of chemical fertilizers, the mechanisation, the extension of irrigation, the use of advanced methods of agronomy, etc, and above all, the persistent work of the working people of agriculture, have led to the increase of yields, and on this basis, of agricultural production. Though a mountainous country, Albania has increased the overall agricultural production 5 times as against 1938 and about 3 times as against 1960. The increase of agricultural production is stable and is becoming ever more independent from the atmospheric factors.

EDITORIAL STRESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST ALIEN MANIFESTATIONS

AU182053 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Always Keeping Alight the Struggle Against Alien Manifestations"]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front emphasized that an important direction in which the Front organizations are developing their wide educational work with the masses is the struggle against remnants of backward customs, religious beliefs and remnants of the past, in order to establish new moral norms and the mode of socialist life. In implementing the party's seventh congress decisions and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, our people and their militant organization, the Democratic Front, have conducted and still conduct a comprehensive, irreconcilable, ideological class struggle against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes among them. The results of this struggle are great. They find expression in the cultivation of a socialist conscience in all the people, in the undaunted revolutionary spirit, and in their readiness and high dedication to resolutely implement our party's Marxist-Leninist program for the construction of socialism and the defense of the homeland, and the proud victories that we have achieved against the aims of the internal and external imperialist-revisionist enemies. Their aims have been and are to influence our people's minds, especially those of the younger generation, to weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat, the unconquerable unity of the people around the party, through the poison of the bourgeois-revisionist ideology. But our enemies have not achieved that low aim and never will achieve it, because our people are enlightened by the Marxist-Leninist teaching, by its victorious ideology, by the unshakable line of our party and the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha.

The healthy, revolutionary reality that exists in our country, the successes achieved, should not make us weaken, even a little, our ideological struggle against the remnants of the old world and foreign influences. Yet, despite all the work and struggle that has been conducted by our Front organizations in cooperation with other organizations of the masses led by the party, we still find manifestations of old, backward customs in various forms. Likewise, it is certain that now that engagements and marriages are made, generally, on the basis that the couple know each other, at work and in life, without taking into consideration ex-religions or clans, weddings are organized with less expense, without dowries and so forth. Ex-religious holidays are replaced by national, district or family ones, on the occasion of birthdays and so forth, but, despite that, it can still be seen here and there in the cities and countryside, as in the districts of Tirana, Durres, Korce, Vlore and so forth, that wedding ceremonies are still organized with large expenses, with the idea that "weddings occur only once," and so forth. In some districts, dowries are required from the bride of many clothes, carpets and large household furniture, with the idea that : "Now we are better off economically." Certainly, socialism is creating abundance for people and bringing well being, but one should not speculate in that direction, because it often happens that the tendencies for dowries with a list, for presents and so forth cause complications of hatred and gossip between members of families, which then circulate in the village and disrupt unity.

Religion, which had twisted the minds of our people for centuries, has also taken a fatal blow. The workers' understanding of the falsity of beliefs and religious dogmas has been achieved through the comprehensive work conducted by our Front organizations in cooperation with other organizations of the masses led by the party, in the countryside and the city, but the party teaches us that we cannot lower our vigilance in this direction, because the old does not easily give way to the new. It resists and manifests itself in one thousand and one ways. The fact that in some districts such as Shkoder, Durres, Korce, Tirana, Lezhe and so forth, there are many absences from work on ex-religious holidays, that lighted candles can be seen in cemeteries and so forth, testifies that again there are some people infected by religious prejudices.

Thus, it is necessary that in the development of this struggle we create a wider and more complete concept for its expansion against alien manifestations and liberal attitudes. Cases that are seen here and there, especially among the young, of manifestations of foreign fashions in their dress or long hair, of indecent conduct in their families and so forth, should also be more the objectives of educational work of the Front organizations. Alien concepts are manifested and should be harshly fought, for example the attitude towards work and socialist property, such as staying unemployed under the pretext of finding a "select" position, producing at low quality, or abusing and appropriating the common wealth, and also the attitude of indifference toward scientific studies and so forth.

In our country, the positive rules both in the city and the countryside. Thus, more careful work is needed for the propagation of good examples, for the organization of simple wedding ceremonies and other communal festivities, for the socialist attitude toward work and property, and generally for the introduction of new socialist norms and customs in our family and social life. In that way we will assist in putting into practice the request of the party's Central Committee 8th plenum: "One of the greatest and most delicate tasks of the socialist transformation has been and still remains the creation of the new man of our society, shaped by the Marxist-Leninist understanding, with moral communist virtues, with just concepts of life and healthy tastes, with an irreconcilable revolutionary spirit."

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT VLORE CELEBRATION--A monument was unveiled on 21 September to celebrate both the Vlore Liberation Struggle of 1920 against the Italians and of 1943 against the Germans. Taking part in the inauguration of the monument were Politburo members Manush Myftiu, Spiro Koleka, and Kadri Hasbiu; Shefqet Peci, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member and president of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union; Sulejman Baholli, first secretary of Vlore District AWP Committee; Bajram Arapi, chairman of the district's People's Council Executive Committee and other comrades. Manush Myftiu, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers spoke on the historical struggles of the Vlore people and hero Hysni Kapo. Kadri Hasbiu, Politburo member and defense minister, cut the inauguration ribbon. A meeting was then opened by Sul Baholli, first secretary of the district's AWP Committee. Spiro Koleka, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, spoke on the victories of the Albanian people, referring to economic achievements while the capitalist-revisionist world is in crisis. A telegram was sent to the AWP Central Committee, Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 21 Sep 80 AU]

OTECHESTVEN FRONT CRITICIZES CARTER'S 'MALICIOUS PLAN'

AU191946 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Totyu Belchev article: "Neurotic Policy"]

[Text] People say that the present master of the White House has been subjected to a serious nervous depression because of the hopeless situation into which he precipitated the United States with his adventurous policy (certain people are calling this a policy of zigzag) in the domestic, as well as in the foreign affairs sector. Facing the danger of loosing the presidential post during the upcoming elections, the President is increasingly feeling the ground slipping under his feet, since the country's economic situation is more and more sinking into the swamp of inflation, unemployment and acute class contradictions. This must have certainly caused even greater discomfort to the President. His neurotic state of mind has betrayed him on several occasions. He is really to be pitied, since he is very anxious not to lose all the advantages of his post. After all this is no less than the White House! It is an excellent opportunity and not many of the overseas monopolistic upper crust have the chance, once in their lives, to come close to the White House. It is also an opportunity for the family, the relatives, close friends and fellow-workers of present and future generations to take advantage and to live in luxury at the expense of the working population in all parts of the world. As a matter of fact, some of the relatives are not very clever, such as Chip Carter, the President's son, who recently was involved in the traffic of narcotics, as the periodical TIME magazine reported. This is by far not the worst, but nevertheless....

When someone is suffering from a bad conscience, he becomes a true martyr whenever he tries to play the role of a decent man. The present leader of the Washington administration has chosen this role precisely. He poses as a protector of human rights, and as such he was celebrated and glorified by his lackeys. They raised a hell of a noise, in order to investigate violations of human rights and freedoms in other countries. "Hold the thief!" The real thieves were neurotically shouting, and did not refrain from the most disgraceful slanders against whoever they happened to meet. They did this, while at the same time, under their noses, in Miami, the Negro demonstrations demanding slightly more decent living conditions were suppressed in blood and merciless terror. They were doing this, while at the same time gangsters and traitors from the CIA, bought and trained on the territory of Pakistan, were invading, or being smuggled into democratic and free Afghanistan, equipped with U.S. weapons and ready to kill teachers, clergymen, women, children and old people with savage malice, ready to destroy schools, mosques and arable land, as well as to kill cattle. When at the order of the U.S. President an unprecedented number of military and other vessels concentrated on the shores of the Islamic Republic of Iran, openly threatening this country because the anti-American and anti-imperialist revolution was not to the taste of the Pentagon, these same people were slandering others for violations against human rights. Let us only recall the crimes of the Zionists committed with the inspiration, protection and subsidies of the United States, committed in the eyes of the whole world.

Mr Jimmy Carter's metamorphoses are strange indeed. At the convention of the ruling Democratic Party, he obviously and verbally declared himself against the program of the other main bourgeois party in the United States, criticizing its militaristic character. [paragraph continues]

Thus, the President was posing as a peacelover. The peace-loving mask under which he was hiding his hypocritical face did not last as long as one day. An inhuman directive, called No 59, was issued bearing his signature, a directive which proclaims a thesis produced by the mind of that Satan Brzezinski, the President's adviser, a directive stipulating a groundless thesis about the waging of local nuclear war, limited to the territory of Europe--far away from the United States. It is forgotten, however, that the United States is not that far away and not that unreachable, and that the peoples of Europe, who have carried and suffered the burden of World War II with its destruction and loss of human lives, are vigilant and are ready to defend their rights and freedom. Therefore the new blackmail of the neurotic, meaningless Washington policy is doomed to failure. The President's "new nuclear strategy" actually is a malicious plan to create hysteria, directed against peace, detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence, against the progressive forces throughout the world. Fanning a chauvinistic madness, similar to that of the Hitler fascists in the recent past, the U.S. administration, headed by the President, is pushing the world, and Europe in the first place, toward disaster.

Recently the New York TIMES carried an article by James Reston, the well-known U.S. columnist, entitled "Where Are We Going?" It was an extremely pessimistic article. Where are you going indeed? Look around well before taking the fatal step, and do not forget that wisdom is no vice.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S SHITIKOV

AU191848 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has received Aleksey Shitikov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR. Opportunities were discussed for further developing the ties and cooperation between the parliaments of the two countries, in the interest of comprehensive development of the Bulgarian-Soviet relations. The talks were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CPSU WORKING GROUP ON VISIT 15-21 SEPTEMBER

AU212015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a working group of the CPSU Central Committee visited our country from 15 through 21 September 1980. The working group was under the leadership of Nikolay Kolosov, head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee planning and finance organs.

The representatives of the CPSU held meetings with the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Labor and Labor Wages, the Bulgarian National Bank, the Industrial Association and the State Arbitrary Court, and the local BCP committees in Lovech and Varna okrugs. The Soviet guests inspected a number of enterprises in the industrial sector and Agroindustrial complexes in the country.

The working group was received by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary. During the meetings, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on a number of issues connected with the perfection of production management in both countries and pertaining to cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in this field.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CEMA CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

AU191951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Yordan Mladenov, minister of supply and state reserves, which attended the 11th CEMA committee for cooperation in material and technical supply, has returned from Moscow. An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation and on conservation of fireproof raw and processed materials was signed. In addition, a plan on economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Ministry of Supply and State Reserves and the Soviet State Committee for Material and Technical Supply was signed.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAV MINISTER

AU211921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Georgi Pankov, minister of chemical industry, Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, visited our country.

The two officials discussed opportunities for expanding cooperation in chemical industry. During his stay the Yugoslav visitor was received by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

He also met Ministers Belcho Belchev, Khristo Khristov, Vasil Khubchev, Toncho Chakurov, and Nikola Todoriev. During the talks the already achieved results of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in various branches of national economy as well as the concrete methods of and forms of cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia during the forthcoming 5-year period were discussed.

It was agreed that the talks should be further pursued.

Stojan Matkaliev, president of the Yugoslav Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, left our country.

TANJUG Report

LD211434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1012 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, today ended his 7-day visit to Bulgaria where he held talks with members of the Bulgarian Government on possibilities of expanding economic cooperation, particularly in the chemical industry.

At the talks, emphasis was laid on long-term cooperation on the basis of cooperation in production and specialization and the first successful moves in this report were made. Of the nine proposed contracts on long-term cooperation, on which the economists of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria agreed last year at a session of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation, four have already been signed. The others have been coordinated and their signing is expected to take place by the end of the year.

Both sides noted that cooperation so far is developing well, but that it is necessary to invest joint efforts to expand it, particularly in the chemical industry sphere, new forms of cooperation such as joint designing and working out complete engineering blueprints for the needs of the chemical industry and joint ventures on third markets have been proposed and assessed by both sides as very significant.

As a new form of cooperation, it was proposed to form Yugoslav-Bulgarian interest associations for individual spheres of the chemical industry, such as fertilizers, detergents, and soaps, the pharmaceutical industry, and so forth. It was noted that cooperation in the sphere of the pharmaceutical industry is still not sufficient. The level achieved in the production of pharmaceutical raw materials and ready-made medicines provides significant possibilities for the development of cooperation in the new medium-term plan from 1981-85, in which trade totaling $740 million in the chemical industry alone is planned.

During his stay in Bulgaria as the guest of Chemical Industry Minister Georgi Pankov, Matkaliev and other members of the Yugoslav delegation visited a number of major industrial installations.

JAPANESE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL ON VISIT

AU191844 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the ruling Japanese Liberal Democratic Party, has arrived in Bulgaria. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrades Pencho Kubadinski and Nacho Papazov.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU201444 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Sep (BTA)--Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, arrived last night here at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Today Mr Shakurauchi met Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Committee for Science and Technological Progress and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Japanese Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi today.

At the ensuing talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was expressed bilateral wish for expansion of cooperation in different spheres of life in the interst of bilateral understanding, in the interest of world detente and peace.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU191546 Sofia BTA in English 1545 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the Bulgarian State Council, received a Nigerian parliamentary delegation.

He greeted the guests on behalf of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council.

They discussed the chances for furthering parliamentary contacts between Bulgaria and Nigeria, which would contribute to the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

The present visit of the Nigerian parliamentarians here spelt the beginning of relations between the two parliaments.

Tomorrow the delegation leaves the country.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU191910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture, has returned home from an official visit to Greece. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Cultural Department at the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture, and deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA RECEIVES CONGOLESE PRESIDENT'S WIFE

AU212012 Sofia BTA in English 1911 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sep (BTA)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, met here today the wife of the president of the People's Republic of Congo, Mrs Antoinette Sassou N'Guesso, chairman of the Congolese National Committee for the 1,300th anniversary of Bulgaria and of the Committee for Work with Children in the People's Republic of Congo.

Mrs Zhivkova made Mrs N'Guesso familiar with the ideas of the "Banner of Peace" children's assembly and its prospects, as well as with the cultural programmes in Bulgaria. Questions of further cooperation between the two countries in the field of culture, science and education were discussed, as well as the further development of the "Banner of Peace" assembly.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

AU201756 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has departed for New York to attend the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

INTERNATIONAL SPACE CONFERENCE ENDS IN VARNA

AU191910 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Varna, 19 Sep (BTA)--The international scientific conference on the theme "Using the Man-Made Satellites' Data for the Purpose of Geodesy" ended in the holiday resort of Albena today. It was organized by the Geodesy Section with the Interkosmos international organization under the patronage of the National Committee for Space Exploration and Utilization. More than one hundred reports and scientific papers were read at it. The conference was attended by scientists from Britain, the GDR, India, Canada, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, the United States, Hungary, the FRG, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Japan and Bulgaria.

NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTY ELECTED

AU212016 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] A partial National Assembly deputy election was held in the 313th election district in Sofia today. In replacing the deceased National Assembly Deputy Prof Kiril Georgiev Lazarov, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, the constituents unanimously elected Petur Aleksandrov Mezhdurechki, chairman of the Sofia City Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, as their National Assembly deputy.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL VISIT

Zhivkov Rally Speech

AU181615 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 80 p 2

[Report on speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at a Bulgarian-Mozambique friendship rally in Varna on 12 September]

[Text] In the beginning of his speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the cordial gratitude of the communists and working people of the city of Varna for their ability to organize such a great rally for Bulgarian-Mozambique and Mozambique-Bulgarian friendship. Thus, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized, you, dear comrades, have presented us the happy opportunity to again greet in a friendly and fraternal manner our dear guests from the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Comrade Samora Machel.

Comrade Samora Machel and I have known each other for almost 10 years. Our first meeting took place in Bulgaria in 1971. Following this, another meeting was held, again in Bulgaria. Some 2 years ago, I visited Mozambique leading a Bulgarian party-government delegation. Now we meet for the fourth time. This is why I think that we are old and tested friends, and that we will remain inseparable friends and brothers in ideas and deeds.

Our friendly feelings, however, are not enough to assess the huge work and role of Comrade Samora Machel. Comrade Samora Machel was the leader of the Mozambique people in their struggle against oppressors and exploiters. Today he is the universally recognized leader of the struggle of the Mozambique people to build a happy present and future for their undefeated country which has suffered so much.

Comrade Samora Machel is a noteworthy son of Africa, a staunch fighter against imperialism, colonialism, apartheid and racism, and also a staunch fighter for the happiness and well-being of the African peoples. We greet Comrade Samora Machel as a close friend of the Bulgarian people and of Socialist Bulgaria.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also greeted the other comrades of Mozambique. He kindly asked Comrade Samora Machel and those accompanying him to convey to their people our greetings and genuine assurances that we will always--as we say in Bulgaria--in sunny and stormy weather be together in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, as well as for the happiness and well-being of our own peoples and the world.

The people of Mozambique are heroic people. They waged a heroic struggle. With the assistance of the socialist countries and progressive mankind, they achieved freedom and independence. These people have undertaken the path toward building a new socialist society, a society without any exploitation of man by man.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that along with this, Mozambique, its party and state leadership and Comrade Samora Machel personally, are playing a particular beneficial role in the struggle for freedom, well-being and independence of the African Continent, which has suffered so much, as well as for liquidating colonialism and neocolonialism in Africa.

After a long struggle, the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe were victorious. Mozambique, and Comrade Samora Machel personally, have rendered invaluable assistance to the struggling people of Zimbabwe. That is why, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said, we greet our friends in Mozambique after this great victory, and we also greet the victory in Zimbabwe. We greet the Government of Zimbabwe led by Comrade Robert Mugabe.

However, we are well aware of the fact that the struggle in this part of the world continues. I have in mind the Republic of South Africa where colonialism, racism and apartheid prevail. We are also very well aware of the fact that there will be a bright day for these people when the last strongholds of colonialism and imperialism in Africa collapse. There cannot be any other alternative but the utter defeat of the imperialist forces and the taking over of power by the people who will undertake a path toward their prosperity.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov further emphasized that the imperialist forces have not stopped their provocations and instigations against the sovereignty of the peoples in this part of Africa--referring to Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and to a number of other countries who have achieved their liberation.

The Bulgarian party and state leader assured the people of Mozambique, through Comrade Samora Machel, that not only in their struggle to utterly defeat colonial slavery and achieve liberation but also now under conditions of building a free life, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will always be with them and will be against those who are encroaching on the freedom and territorial integrity of Mozambique and the other countries, as well as their revolutionary achievements.

Touching on the talks that are being held in Bulgaria now with envoys of the people of Mozambique, Comrade Zhivkov characterized these talks as particularly fruitful. One can definitely say that the visit of Comrade Samora Machel, our talks and negotiations, and the documents that we will sign will mark a further stage in the development of bilateral relations. This is in the interest of our two peoples, of our common cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism, as well as in the interest of peace and the happiness of the people.

We are living in a period of tension, Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued. We have never tried to delude ourselves that our worldwide socialist system, that progressive mankind which is struggling for peace and happiness, will proceed along a smooth path and will remain undisturbed. On the contrary, we are pursuing our struggle, since we are living through an era of tremendous transition in the history of mankind: I have in mind the transition from capitalism to socialism in saying this. This is a global struggle, a struggle involving all spheres of the two systems. It is a struggle demanding tremendous efforts, firm resolve and strong will. Of course, this struggle has its ups and downs. However, we must point out that in the seventies great success has been achieved. The policy of detente prevailed. This success was the result of the efforts and struggle waged by the socialist countries, the international communist movement, the workers class in the capitalist countries, and by all progressive mankind. The leaders of the imperialist states were forced to come to Helsinki, to sit down at the same table with us, and to join us in signing the CSCE Final Act, a document of security, cooperation and lasting peace. Today, however, the imperialists, and the U.S. imperialists in particular, are renouncing their signatures in Helsinki and are greatly complicating the international atmosphere. They are trying to create and are creating unprecedented tension throughout the world. They are preparing for, as well as increasing the threat of a new world war.

The most alarming fact is that the U.S. imperialists and NATO have already adopted tremendous budgets for increasing their armaments, and are beginning a trend aimed at a new arms race. They have renounced the principle of equality in rearmament, and have one-sidedly disrupted this principle which is the basis of detente and peace.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the concrete actions of the imperialist forces in their attempts to achieve military superiority by deploying new missiles in Western Europe, by expanding and building new military bases in various parts of the world, and by creating a military "quick reaction" corps. Recently, they even launched the slogan about so-called "restricted nuclear war." Such a "restricted nuclear war" is unthinkable since it would inevitably develop into total nuclear war, likely to destroy the entire planet. It is obvious that we must by no means allow this to happen.

We have the strength and the possibilities to prevent such dangerous adventures. These are the fateful events which we are facing thanks to the U.S. imperialists, thanks to the imperialists in general, and thanks to the forces which are linked to the military industrial complex. As a result of all this, we can say that we have one common task--a task of great importance assigned to the socialist states, to the international communist movement, to the developing countries, to peoples who are fighting for their national liberation, to the workers class in the capitalist countries, and to all progressive mankind. This task is to foil the infernal plans of the irresponsible adventures in the West and from across the ocean.

As to the path of social development which the socialist countries and other countries who have chosen the path of progress are proceeding along, this is a question that concerns only them. The imperialists, however, think that they have been granted the right, no one knows by whom, to interfere into the domestic affairs of those countries, to provoke controversies and conflicts wherever they go, wherever, God forbid, their interests could be affected. Thus they are acting according to the law of the jungle. Such a concept is insane and destined for complete failure.

The Bulgarian party and state leader spoke with deep emotion about the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution upon the peoples' struggle for a better life and upon the decline of the total colonial system of imperialism. The ideas of the October Revolution have inspired the working people's struggle in our country as well. I worked 12 years in a printing shop, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated. The Bulgarian workers went on strike, we fought for our daily bread and for our elementary human rights. In those times the capitalists called us "Moscow" and "Russian agents," but this was not offensive to us. This title, meant as an insult, filled us with pride. When our party rose to armed struggle, when we shed our blood in the battle against the monarchic-fascist regime, our enemies again used to call us the "agents of Moscow," and "agents of Soviet Russia." When we saved Bulgaria from a national disaster the capitalists and fascists were again calling us "Moscow's agents." When the socialist revolution was victorious and our people engaged in construction of a new life, our enemies called us "satellites" of the Soviet Union." There are eloquent repetitions in history. Now the imperialists are seeing "Moscow's hand" in the peoples' struggle for their final liberation from colonialism and neocolonialism. Yes, it is a hand, a strong hand--a source of life--the strong hand of historical victories. Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the assistance which the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are rendering to the peoples who are fighting for their freedom and independence, and he emphasized that this assistance is selfless.

Comrade Zhivkov further dwelt on preparations for the 12th BCP Congress. The congress will map out a large-scale socioeconomic program for our country's development. The implementation of this program will give us the opportunity to render even more considerable assistance to peoples struggling for their freedom in Africa, Asia and throughout the world.

We have openly stated and we always frankly tell our people the truth about the domestic situation and about international affairs, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared. I have already said that the international situation today is extremely tense. However, those gentlemen, the imperialists, are wrong in thinking that they will succeed in turning back the wheels of history. No one has been able to do this. They will certainly create difficulties for us. But we, the socialist countries, who are proceeding along the path of socialism, the workers class, the national liberation movements and the entire progressive front, we are all capable of stopping these attempts to turn the world back to "cold war." We are able to guarantee a lasting and just universal peace for all decent people.

We are well aware of what the imperialists are doing now, and at what their efforts are aimed. In the Arab east they are concentrating their military contingents, they are creating bases and military detachments "for quick reaction." We also know that their intentions are aimed against the revolution in Afghanistan.

Their conspiracies concocted in tropical Africa are directed against Mozambique and other countries which are proceeding along the path of socialism.

We also know what the imperialists and reactionaries are doing in Asia. Last year I headed a Bulgarian party and state delegation to Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. There, without any shame, with brazen disregard for all decency, the imperialists have left their dirty work to the Chinese Maoist leadership. This work consists of provocations, and creating artificial difficulties and obstacles for the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea who are building their new society. Whoever believes such nonsense that Vietnam is preparing for war against China? How can Vietnam wage a war against China? These people of Vietnam have fought for so many years against the colonialists, against the U.S. imperialists. They waged a sacred war in order to free themselves and guarantee their own independence. Now the only thing that Vietnam needs is peace. These people are longing to build their domestic life, to engage in the construction of socialism, to establish their happiness and prosperity. Imperialism and international reaction have now assigned the most disgraceful task--the task of creating all kinds of obstacles to the settlement of Vietnam's domestic problems, all kinds of barriers likely to destabilize Vietnam--to the present Chinese Maoist leadership. This is truly dirty work that has been assigned to the present Chinese leadership!

I would now like to stress the stand of our party and state, Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued. We wish and we have always done everything in our power to cooperate with the Chinese people. The Chinese people have led their country to the victory of people's revolution. The Chinese people are a truly great people. China is a great state. It represents a considerable factor of great importance in Asia and throughout the world. This is why, together with other fraternal socialist countries, we wish to live in peace and understanding with the Chinese people, and we would enjoy doing so. We wish and will be glad if and when the Chinese people again resume the path of peace and socialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his speech by stating that this meeting, this rally in the sunny town of Varna, has been an expression of our hospitality, an expression of our friendship and fraternity with the People's Republic of Mozambique and with Comrade Samora Machel. He wished Comrade Machel happiness and health, so that he may always be vigorous and strong in guiding the fraternal people of Mozambique and the Frelimo Party, for the happiness and prosperity of his people, in building socialism in Mozambique and in achieving new successes in the African peoples' struggle for freedom and progress, as well as in our joint struggle for peace and socialism.

Machel Rally Speech

AU122130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Report on speech by Samora Machel, Frelimo chairman and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, at Bulgarian-Mozambique friendship rally in Varna on 12 September]

[Text] Comrade Samora Machel began his speech with the enthusiastic cheer: "Long live the People's Republic of Bulgaria; long live the BCP, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first leader!" The high-ranking guest from Mozambique expressed his joy at the invitation to visit our country and at his new meeting with Comrade Todor Zhivkov. He dwelt on the historical roots of friendship and solidarity between Bulgaria and Mozambique by pointing out that the most important prerequisite for the friendship among our peoples and countries today is their joint struggle for peace, happiness, and prosperity throughout the world.

Somora Machel shares the difficulties which the People's Republic of Mozambique is obliged to overcome today. He dwelt on the great damages inflicted on this country by colonial domination. He particularly stressed the fraternal, selfless assistance accorded by our country to his homeland in the years of the Frelimo armed struggle, as well as today in building the economy of independent Mozambique.

At the end of his speech, Samora Machel expressed on behalf of the people of Mozambique his ardent gratitude to our country, which as he said has always served as an example for Mozambique. This is what we call fraternal solidarity, proletarian internationalism and a creative example. To us, Comrade Todor Zhivkov is a symbol of the Bulgarian wisdom, of their glorious traditions, the symbol of an educator, a model of internationalism.

Samora Machel closed his speech by expressing the fraternal greetings and sympathy as well as the great admiration of the people of Mozambique for the Bulgarian people.

LILOV RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER KRUGLOVA

AU191858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov today received Zinaida Kruglova, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Presidium of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries. Information on mutual topics was exchanged, and the possibilities for further development and cooperation between the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With Foreign Countries were discussed.

BRIEFS

STANKE DIMITROV MAREK COMMEMORATION--The working people in the patriotic village of Topolnitsa, Kyudstendil Okrug, and in the area of the Stanke Dimitrov conurbation system solemnly commemorated the 70th anniversary of the foundation of the first BCP organization by Stanke Dimitrov Marek, the remarkable revolutionary and party hero, who worked as a teacher in the village at the time. The festive meeting, held on this occasion, was attended by Vladimir Bonev, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the National Assembly, as well as by leaders of the local party organizations and administrative departments, by veterans of the communist party and numerous citizens. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Sep 80 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH FINLAND--Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received today (Pauli Ober), director of the Foreign Trade Section at the Trade Ministry of Finland. who is participating in the third session of the Bulgarian-Finnish Joint Committee for Trade, Economic, Industrial, and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comrade Andrey Lukanov was briefed on the work of the session. Satisfaction was expressed during the talk with the development of bilateral economic relations as well as hope for further development of mutually advantageous relations in the spirit of the traditional friendship between Bulgaria and Finland. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 80 AU]

WESTERN MEDIA TREATMENT OF POLAND DRAWS FURTHER CRITICISM

LD212124 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] In view of the complexity of developments in Poland it would clearly be premature to draw more general conclusions now. But already today we can give some deeper thought to one aspect of the entire affair; that is, the attitude adopted by Western political circles and their mass media to the events in Poland.

This attitude consists of recommendations as regards developments there, which they themselves for obvious reasons have never practiced and do not even practice now. For example, they are taking advantage of certain factors in the development of the Polish situation to again unearth the myth about political pluralism which allegedly ensures harmonious power-sharing.

But allow us to ask where and how in their own countries the West European or U.S. bourgeois ruling circles are sharing power--and I have in mind genuine, real power, not just some local or municipal councils--with their major socio-political opponent, a communist party? The answer is quite simple. Nowhere--and it is and has been quite irrelevant that in France and Italy, for example, an average of 20 to 25 percent of the population has been voting for the communists throughout the postwar period.

Moreover, so-called independent trade unions, especially in the United States, are being put forward as a model. But let us take a closer and sober look at this independence. While it is true that to some degree these trade unions are independent of individual employers and in some way even of the various teams rotating in the White House, they are certainly not independent of the U.S. Constitution, of its everyday interpretation by the vast and complex machinery of the U.S. federal courts, which are part and parcel of the U.S. bourgeois state, of the Taft-Hartley Act and other similar legislation, and least of all of the entire political and economic [word indistinct] of the United States [passage indistinct]. Objectively speaking, they are their immensely significant component.

And against this background only an extremely naive person could imagine that the tens of thousands of dollars which Mr Kirkland, the boss of one of the influential U.S. trade union centers, is sending to certain groups in Poland are meant to ensure that they respect the leading role of the PZPR.

And one more thing. Our Atlantic cunning foxes profess to have a patent on humanism, and they have issued and still issue stern warnings to all and sundry against the use of force. As it happens, fishermen organized a powerful strike in France quite recently which, if only for a few days, endangered the shipment of passengers and goods in French ports. It is well known how the ruling political circles there dealt with this situation. They repsected the independence of the relevant trade unions by sending out the Navy, by using water cannons to break the cordon of fishing vessels around the ports, and when the fishermen went to Paris to complain the police wounded six of them during a demonstration. In brief, they demonstrated that in the event of even a slight threat to the wider interests of the French bourgeoisie, the so-called democratic process is unhesitatingly and in the natural course of events backed by force.

Of course, all this is not to say that the political, economic and other leading mechanisms in the socialist countries do not and will not require improvements and innovations. But it is clear that such improvements can take place solely and exclusively on the basis of the unity of the socialist society and with the systematic observance of the leading role of the communist parties, the only objective political guarantee of socialist developments in these countries. But all that is being recommended, advised and advocated by New York, Bonn, Paris or London is far too transparent and the socialist countries have sufficient experience to discern the motives and the true objectives behind all this.

U.S. NUCLEAR 'CATASTROPHES', 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND VIEWED

LD211530 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Review of international events of the week by Editor Vaclav Rapez]

[Excerpts] Two events stirred the world last week and both happened in the United States. Burning for 3 hours at the end of a runway on the American air base at Grand Forks was a giant B-52 strategic bomber, infamous for its operations against the Vietnamese people in the first half of the seventies. This happened last Monday and the report immediately spread around the world. The fact is, of course, that the aircraft was carrying atomic bombs.

But this was not the only recent catastrophe of its kind. Last Friday there was an explosion in a missile silo in Arkansas. The Titan-II missiles that are installed there carry nuclear warheads. Let us recall the false alarm issued by a computer to U.S. strategic air force bases in the spring of this year. Pilots of squadrons on stand-by duty started the engines of their aircraft, which had atomic weapons on board.

We could dismiss this by asserting that mistakes and errors occur in every kind of activity. But when nuclear weapons are concerned, such a mistake, such an error could have catastrophic consequences. Where is there a guarantee that such mistakes will not one day be used by extreme reactionary imperialist circles for unleashing a real war?

The tragic thing is that in the West there are more and more people who are not surprised by such events and that such events do not make them think or cause them fear. The most reactionary imperialist, political and military circles today talk more and more openly about the possibility of the so-called limited nuclear war that might be started. A commemtator of the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, Adalbert Weinstein, one of the leading advocates of a limited nuclear war, wrote that the more improved the nuclear systems are the greater the tendency there will be in the political and military forces in the West to cut, as he put it, the Gordian knot of politics, which we understand to mean defeating the socialist states with the atomic bomb. To put it briefly, imperialist reaction, which was outflanked during the past three decades by the unsurmountable opposition of the world progressive public and its own populace to atomic bombs, has altered its tactics and is trying to convince nations that modern nuclear systems have made it possible for mankind to survive a nuclear war. They are teaching mankind to live with such an idea and are trying to convince them that nuclear weapons are equally indispensable--like milk, the morning newspapers or the change of seasons.

The infamous directive issued by U.S. President Carter is in the same vein. Those who have an understanding of it, both in the West and the East, know that it is nonsense. It is also hard to deceive the world public.

This has been borne out by the Berlin meeting of the Interparliamentary Union, which has been attended by more than 1,000 delegates, members of parliaments from 87 countries. It has also been borne out by the beginning of the 35th UN General Assembly in New York where delegates last week adopted a program containing a large number of items designed to limit the possibilities of a nuclear war, halt the arms race and promote disarmament. Yes, this is the only way of forestalling a nuclear catastrophe and, in the end, how to forestall such mistakes as occurred at the Grand Forks base or in the missile silo in Arkansas.

Nuclear blackmail, threats of war, slanders and vilifications of the socialist world are, however, not the only tool or the only form of the struggle of the imperialist world against true socialism or nations that have chosen a path of progress and peaceful construction. Last week brought new evidence about the West's interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. It has been shown, according to last Friday's edition of PRAVDA, that the Zeidel Foundation in Bavaria, for instance, which provides services to the Christian-Social Union of Franz Josef Strauss, has sent to hostile quarters in Poland money totalling DM 1 million. This is not a small amount. Surely no one has any doubts about what purposes this money is to serve. The Volkswagen Foundation, which denoted about DM200,000 for inciting antisocialist actions in Poland, has also excelled itself. We have learned from Brussels that a special group has been set up at NATO headquarters to concern itself with the study of Polish affairs. Even within European social democratic circles agreement has been voiced, in principle, with the imperialist reaction and its accomplices in their attacks against socialism and their attempts to blacken socialist development in Poland.

So-called specialists on Polish affairs have been arriving in Poland in the guise of businessmen and tourists to attempt to broaden contacts with antisocialist elements. The West German revanchist organization, bearing the provocative name of the Union of Expellees, has gone the farthest. It has launched its own version of the events, concocted according to old Nazi recipes. What is allegedly happening in Poland is a rebellion of the Polish population of German origin whose participants are calling for Germany's unification within the prewar borders.

All these steps and appeals are addressed to elements in Poland who are engaged in subversive activity among the Polish working people, who are trying to divide the workers' movement and push the country off its socialist path. No one doubts that these plans will fail and that they constitute an illusory hope of the enemies of Poland. Development in the Polish People's Republic cannot simply be reversed and the country cannot be diverted from its postwar path.

SLOVAK DAILY CITES AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ON 'ESPIONAGE' FOR NATO

AU201601 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Sep 80 p 7

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "EXTRABLATT on Austrian Espionage in NATO's Favor; They Are Building a Radar Station"]

[Text] Vienna (CTK)--The Austrian Federal Army is conducting unconcealed espionage in NATO's favor, the Austrian monthly EXTRABLATT states in its September issue.

In the article "In NATO's Service" the monthly writes: To the east of Carinthia, in the Koralpe Mountain range, a large radar station is being built under the mantle of the Federal Civil Aviation Office. True, it has no significance for the safety of Austrian air traffic; but it is appreciated all the more by NATO.

EXTRABLATT states that the construction of the radar station, being built at a cost of 350 million Austrian schillings was begun in the 1950's and is already the third project of this kind. The first two are in Buschberg, Lower Austria, and in Feuchtberg, in Upper Austria. The new radar station is to be commissioned for operation next year.

The activities of all these stations are of the greatest consequence for the Austrian Army, the periodical writes. According to it, the Austrian Army had already taken part in operations of the "electric fence" that is 14,000 kilometers long. It stretches from Norway to Turkey and has a rich chain of telecommunication and radar stations, including the monitoring station in Koenigswart, in the immediate vicinity of the Czechoslovak border. "All these installations enable the NATO pact to penetrate deeply into the territory of the Eastern countries."

"Informed persons are convinced that neutral Austria needs the radar installation that is being set up in the Koralpe neither for civil operations nor from a military viewpoint. Rather it wants to fill in in this way yet another radar shadow for NATO. And this is something it is also accomplishing, since the radar station is being built in such a way that it can follow what is going on in the middle of Yugoslavia up to Belgrade, then in the whole of Hungary, the CSSR and in the border areas of Poland and the GDR," the monthly writes.

LE MONDE REPORTS ARREST OF 'PRAGUE SPRING' DISSIDENTS

LD191537 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Sep 80 p 26

[Unattributed report: "Arrest of Seven 'Prague Spring' Leaders"]

[Text] According to reliable sources, seven "Prague Spring" leaders, including two former ministers--Jiri Hajek (foreign affairs) and Vladimir Kadlec (education)--and several high party officials of that time, are now at Bartolomejska Street police premises in Prague where they are being questioned on "anti-Czechoslovak activities" under the terms of Article 112 of the Penal Code.

The interrogation concerns a letter expressing solidarity, which the people concerned were preparing to send to the Gdansk Interfactory Committee, and a draft letter seized at the time of their arrest. The latter was to be sent to President Husak and concerned human rights in East Europe in the light of the detente policy and the Helsinki accords. Its authors intended to send copies of it to delegations which will participate in the Madrid CSCE followup conference.

Police arrested 11 people on Tuesday night, 9 September, at the home of Rudolf Slansky, son of a former party secretary general executed after a rigged trial in 1952. In addition to the two former ministers and the owner of the apartment, the following people were arrested: former Communist Party Presidium members Bohumil Simon and Vladimir Kabrna; former Central Committee members Mrs Jirina Zelenkova and Miroslav Judl; former professors at Prague's Charles Univeristy Zdenek Jicinsky and Lubos Kohout; former party Historical Institute Director Mils Hajek; and "Charter 77" spokeswoman Mrs Hromadkova.

On Wednesday, police released Slansky and Kabrna and questioned several other signatories of "Charter 77" throughout the day but did not arrest them.

PRAGUE RELEASES FRG CITIZEN IMPRISONED IN 1975

LD191730 Hamburg DPA in German 1447 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Frankfurt (DPA)--Formerly stateless person Tadeusz Kobrczynski of Marburg, who was given a 6-year prison sentence in Czechoslovakia in 1975 for having acted as an escape helper, was prematurely released from prison in Czechoslovakia today. A

Spokesman of the Bonn Foreign Ministry has confirmed that Kobrczynski is back in the Federal Republic but refused to give any further information about the release of the Marburg University employee who acquired German citizenship a year ago.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Wreath Laying

LD191549 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia and member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia, who is on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia, today arrived at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. He placed a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and with a bouquet of flowers paid homage to the memory of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and of the international communist movement. The Ethiopian foreign minister later met Ethiopian students studying at Prague universities.

Meeting With Husak

LD191738 Prague CTK in English 1546 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Friday visiting Foreign Minister of socialist Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.

They exchanged views on prospects of further development of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations, and confirmed the main trend of the two countries' policies are detente, curbing of the arms race and disarmament. They agreed in their views of the developments in the Horn of Africa where aggressive imperialist (?forces) step up their activities.

Departure From Prague

LD192130 Prague CTK in English 1931 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis ended his visit to Czechoslovakia and left here Friday.

VISITING BRAZILIAN MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS, LEAVES FOR HOME

Talks With Minister Gerle

LD192304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, had talks with Cesar Cals de Oliveira, Brazilian minister of mines and energy, in Prague today. They discussed above all concrete possibilities of Czechoslovakia's contribution to the construction of energy installations in Brazil, as well as long-term possibilities of the future expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

Discussions With Barcak

LD191739 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague 19 Sep (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira ended their talks here on Friday concerning further development of bilateral economic relations.

Czechoslovakia will deliver power plant equipment, equipment for coal gasification, cement works etc. to Brazil, in exchange for iron ore, fodder, coffee and other products.

The two ministers also discussed possibilities of closer industrial cooperation.

Departure From Prague

LD102136 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--Brazilian Minster of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals de Oliveira left here for home on Friday.

Before departure, he was received by Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger.

The two ministers discussed possibilities of economic and technical cooperation in the field of mining and power engineering, while paying special attention to questions concerning the development of nuclear power engineering and rationalization of the fuel and energy consumption in view of the world prices of oil and natural gas.

ECUADOREAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE FOR 4-DAY VISIT

LD202047 Prague CTK in English 1717 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK)--Ecuadorean Minister of Industry and Commerce Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, accompanied by his deputy for commerce Martin Cevallos, arrived here Saturday for a four-day visit.

He will discuss with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcek the widening of trade between the two countries. Czechoslovakia imports bananas, coffee, vegetable oils and essences from Ecuador and exports there various kinds of engineering products.

PRICE ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH VISITING IRAQI OFFICIAL

LD192308 Prague CTK in English 1128 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--Issues relating to the planning and formation of prices, their development and control were discussed Friday by Czechoslovak minister, Chairman of the Federal Price Office Michal Sabolcik and his Iraqi counterpart Muhammad Hammadi.

PARTY DAILY INTRODUCES NEW COLUMN ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU182137 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 80 p 2

[Svatopluk Smutny article in the column "From Everyone and for Everyone:" "Why Has the Set of Measures Been Adopted?"]

[Text] At the beginning of this year, a set of measures was adopted for improving the planned management system of the national economy. It is a document whose contents, and in particular objectives, should be well known by all our working people. It is, after all, a fact that the creation of means which our society will need in the seventh 5-year plan to satisfy its needs and to ensure its further development will depend on all our working people, on their understanding of the changes under preparation, and on consistent implementation of all plans. A great deal has already been said and written about the set of measures. Nevertheless, the RUDE PRAVO editorial office wants to explain on a regular weekly basis, and comprehensibly for the broadest circle of people, the meaning, principles and objectives of the changes, changes which require new approaches to work from all our working people if we want the results to consolidate the attained living standards and social security.

We also want to give answers to numerous questions of our readers which we have already received and which we will undoubtedly still receive.

Surely none of our citizens is indifferent to the way in which our national economy develops, to the difficulties and obstacles which it must overcome, to the conditions and prerequisites which it must create if we want to maintain the standard of living we have attained. It is not unknown to any of our citizens that in the last 7 or 8 years the economic situation in the world has changed considerably and has a varied impact on our economy and on the life of our citizens. It is therefore no accident that we have entitled this regular rubric which RUDE PRAVO will be publishing for a number of months: "From Everyone and For Everyone." By way of introduction we want to explain in this rubric why the set of measures was adopted.

It may seem at first that since it is a document which, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in the subsequent years, will orient the managerial and planning activity in the national economy, that it then concerns primarily managerial personnel. However, that would be an erroneous interpretation. The results of the economy determine the working people's standard of living and the extent and level of their social security. Irrespective of the fact that the set of measures is a resume of the new prerequsisites and conditions of the economy's development, its consequences concern all our working people and their families. Precisely because of their weighty sociopolitical significance of the "set," it is no exaggeration to claim that it appeals to everyone, that it places its requirements and demands on everyone, and that it determines everyone's share in the joint results. From this viewpoint it thus reiterates the often confirmed truth: As we work, so shall we live.

The set of measures, the mission of which is to perfect the system of national economic management and planning, is the materialization of a task set by the 15th CPCZ Congress. Changing a system to which one is accustomed is not simple. It requires the accumulation of many experiences and the verification of many new elements on a smaller scale before they are introduced and assume validity on a statewide basis. That is why in the course of the Sixth 5-Year Plan many experiences from socialist countries, especially Soviet experiences, were concentrated and thoroughly studied, and why the verification of some new principles took place. The experiment concerning the comprehensive control of effectiveness and quality taking place in the years 1978-1980 has been a particularly important test.

In formulating the set of measures, consideration was also given to the development of external economic conditions because Czechoslovakia is a state with a relatively poor raw material base of its own and an explicitly manufacturing character to its industry. It must be capable of covering its high import needs--and without crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, nonferrous metals, cotton, leather, wool and many other raw materials our industry practically would not be able to work--by exporting effectively its own products. Since the second half of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, when the prices of raw materials and energy began to move sharply on the world markets, this has not been easy. The prices of standard finished products are growing at a slower rate than the prices of raw materials, which means that much more must be exported than previously to cover imports.

This cannot be done other than at the expense of domestic market supplies; that means by weakening the possibility of satisfying out citizens' needs. The only alternative is to manufacture outstanding products, which register an equally sharp increase of prices as raw materials and energy. However, for the time being we manufacture few such products. Changing this ratio--and that is what the set of measures encourages--is thus in the innermost interest of our working people. There is, naturally, a logical prerequisite for that--first such products must be invented, designed, produced and sold, and only then is it possible to obtain benefit from them for all of society. We must work for a piece of cake.

The set of measures comprises not only the sphere of management and planning, but also questions concerning the development of science and technology, and the raising of effectiveness and quality, regulations governing the sphere of prices and wages, management at the individual levels of economic organization and the participation of working people in management, their initiative and so forth. Let us stress again that all this does not concern merely the directors and other executives but really all working people.

The question can be asked whether the changes in management and planning are a reflection of the present conditions, or an attempt to replace a system that did not prove its worth by something else? The answer is not difficult: The existing system has been, especially in the years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan, a reliable springboard for many successes. The entire national economy registered an unprecedented rate of development. Yet important changes in the external economic conditions in the second half of the Fifth 5-Year Plan and their consequences led our highest party and state bodies to the recognition that despite the indisputable successes and outstanding results achieved both in the development of the national economy and in consolidating the living standards and social security, the existing method of management and planning would not be adequate to the new conditions and requirements. That was precisely the reason why the 15th CPCZ Congress included in its resolutions the demand to work out such a perfection of the management and planning system as would meet the new needs.

This is logical also from another viewpoint. Production methods are continuously developing, and the method of production management and planning must not lag behind their development, but must precede them. The set of measures is not, therefore, of a short-term but of a long-term character. It must be conceded right away that in the future new conditions will certainly arise forcing an improvement of the system that will go into effect on 1 January 1981. But under present conditions and circumstances, the proposed and approved changes constitute significant progress and, metaphorically speaking, place the bar to be mastered very high.

But let us be cautious--the set of measures by itself cannot change anything. Only people who let themselves be guided by it, who work according to its rules and who come to understand the essential need for all the changes and the unconditional requirement for new approaches and new thinking--only such people will enhance by virtue of the results of their work the dynamic development of the national economy and the creation of resources necessary for maintaining and consolidating the living standards and social security.

That is what the set of measures is all about. The development of the economy is not a purpose in itself. It always has two major missions. It must create means for expanded reproduction--that is for ensuring its own further upsurge--and means for satisfying social needs. Under a socialist system, those means secure the living standards and social security of all citizens. That is why the issue of economic development is not just an affair concerning a limited circle of people (the managerial personnel) but all working people and their families. After all, no one wishes that we fail to adjust to the new present conditions, that we fail to master the bar that has been placed so high, that we continue on the beaten track and fail to provide new stimulus and orientation for work, a failure which would result in a decline in the dynamics of creating resources and thus in a limitation of the possibilities to use them.

There is nothing we can do about external economic conditions. But it is within our reach to learn a lesson from the new requirements and to adjust the system of management, planning and remuneration to the new demands, so as to be able to carry on the policy of consolidating social security.

The set of measures requires FROM EVERYONE new approaches to work so as to enable the national economy to create FOR EVERYONE the certainty of securing his needs in harmony with the socialist way of life. [capitalized words published in boldface]

'TERRORISTS' SAID SABOTAGING WEST BERLIN RAILWAY

LD211158 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1045 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] West Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--The outrageous events which have been taking place on the terrain of the Reichsbahn in West Berlin during the past few days clearly show that there are circles even at the highest levels of the West Berlin Senat who are anxious to prevent the orderly working of the Reichsbahn in West Berlin. With the help of the Western mass media the message is trumpeted forth that this is a wage dispute which must be solved by the two sides of the industry. However, in reality, it is a downright political provocation intended to prevent Reichsbahn traffic in West Berlin.

Since the ringleaders of terrorist actions have no mass basis among West Berlin railwaymen, terrorist groups consisting of about 10 men have been deployed to carry out attacks on individual signal boxes and S-Bahn trains. Thus the signal box of Spandau station in West Berlin which is important for the long-distance passenger traffic on the Hamburg line was forcibly occupied by 11 provocateurs and the station master forcibly prevented from carrying out his duties. The majority of West Berlin railwaymen reject such terrorist attacks with indignation.

The facts speak for themselves: Organized gangs have also attacked S-Bahn trains and signal boxes of the Deutsche Reichsbahn in West Berlin. Equipment in S-Bahn trains was forcibly destroyed. Other terrorist groups attacked signal boxes, forced their way into offices and used force to prevent railwaymen with a sense of duty from doing their work.

At Tiergarten station in West Berlin a group of provateurs attacked two S-Bahn trains and immbolized them by removing the main fuses. Eight provocateurs forced their way into the signal box at Zoologischer Garten, which is important for long-distance passanger traffic. By their attitude the West Berlin police gave the terrorists protection. After that the only people still in the signal box were the West Berlin terrorists and the police. On 21 September the stationmaster called on the terrorists and the West Berlin police to leave the signal box. He gave the clear indication that if they remained in the signal box, the entire long-distance rail traffic between West Berlin and the Federal Republic would be brought to a standstill. The stationmaster was supported by 70 West Berliners. The West Berlin police formed a protective wall in front of the terrorists. Radio and television were present, including the notorious television commentator Loewenthal. Such terrorist actions seriously endanger the safety of railway services in West Berlin. Even the lives and health of passengers are placed at risk. Everybody knows who the wire-pullers of these terrorist actions are. The entire responsibility for the situation which has arisen in West Berlin rests on them.

WILLI STOPH RECEIVES SOVIET POWER MINISTER NEPOROZHNIY

AU201611 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Sep 80 p 2

["Friendly Meeting With Soviet Minister: Talks Between Willi Stoph and Petr S. Neporozhniy"]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--"On Monday, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Petr S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, visiting Berlin in connection with a session of the working group for power economy of the GDR-USSR bilateral government commission."

The interlocutors stressed the great significance of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Leonid Breaznev for the constant expansion of all-round cooperation between the two countries. "The high level of economic and scientific cooperation in the field of power economy was appreciated in the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

It was reaffirmed that the program for specialization and cooperation of the national economies until 1990 provides a good basis for the successful development of relations in this sphere. Participating in the talks were Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and power. USSR Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Gorald Gorinovich was present on the USSR side."

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT CONTINUES ACTIVITIES, ENDS VISIT

Talks With Honecker

LD191720 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Halle, 19 Sep (ADN)--The official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of GDR State Council, and Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, continued Friday during a visit to Halle.

In the official talks discussed above all were the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation on an equal footing between the GDR and Mozambique, as well as urgent world political problems.

The deliberations took place in the spirit of close friendship between the GDR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. They were characterized by mutual harmony and political agreement.

During the talks the two statesmen expressed their joy over the Soviet-Cuban spaceflight which testified worldwide to the vitality and victorious nature of socialism.

The talks were attended by members of the delegations of the two countries.

Visit to Halle Bezirk

LD192246 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Halle, 19 Sep (ADN)--Together with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, visited Halle Bezirk Friday.

The third day of Samora Machel's visit to the GDR once again turned into a manifestation of proletarian internationalism. Tens of thousands of workers welcomed most cordially the guests. Werner Felfe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Halle Bezirk Executive Committee, welcomed the representatives of the two parties and states. A wave of sympathy and solidarity welcomed the guests at the city center.

In the house of the SED Bezirk Executive Committee, Werner Felfe gave an insight into the economic structure of the bezirk and its chemical industry, lignite mining, copper-bearing shale and aluminium processing, cement construction and agriculture and foodstuffs. Halle Bezirk today produces ad valorem twice as much as the whole of the GDR at the time of its founding. Werner Felfe underlined the important initiatives by the workers of the bezirk in preparing the 10th SED Congress.

During their stay in Halle, Erich Honecker and Samora Moises Machel continued the official talks started in Berlin.

Once more welcomed by thousands of Halle inhabitants, Erich Honecker and Samora Machel strolled along the reconstructed Klement-Gottwald Street which, as a boulevard, connects Thaelmann Square and the Halle Market. Subsequently Werner Felfe gave a dinner at the banquet hall of the town hall.

After their visit to Halle the representatives of the two countries visited Weissenfels Kreis. They visited Luetzen.

Hundreds of cooperative peasants of the agricultural crop cultivation producer cooperative welcomed their guests with cheers. They proudly reported on their successful endeavors concerning increasing production. On a 200-hectare potato field the guests saw the high efficiency of industrial methods of crop cultivation.

At the start of the third day of the visit of Samora Machel in the GDR, Wolfgang Krause, acting general secretary of the solidarity committee, handed to the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique a donation by the GDR population for the support of the continued economic development of his country.

Signing of Agreements

LD201034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0940 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--At the end of their official talks the secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, and the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the Mozambique People's Republic, Samora Machel, signed a declaration in Berlin today. The two party leaders and statesmen also signed an agreement on the further cooperation between the SED and the Frelimo Party for the 1981-1985 period.

As a result of the successful talks between the delegations of the two states several further important documents were signed.

The documents in question are a protocol between the GDR Government and the Government of the Mozambique People's Republic on the coordination of important tasks of the economic plans of the two countries during the 1981-1985 period, a protocol on the talks conducted during the friendship visit on the deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and an agreement between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and the Food Industry of the GDR and the Ministry of Agriculture of the Mozambique People's Republic.

Also signed was a protocol between the FDJ Central Council and the National Coordinating Council of Mozambique's Youth Organization on cooperation in support of the implementation of the coal program of Moatize in the Mozambique People's Republic.

Berlin School Visit

LD201232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--The chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the Mozambique People's Republic, Samora Machel, on Saturday conferred on the No 46 Intermediate School at Berlin-Lichtenberg the name of the hero of Frelimo's national liberation struggle, Francisco Orlando Magumbwe. On arriving at the school, which was opened in 1976, Samora Machel and the other members of the delegation who were accompanied by Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo, were cordially welcomed by GDR Minister of Education Margot Honecker and the mayor of the GDR capital, Erhard Krack. Thousands of young pioneers, members of the FDJ and local inhabitants loudly cheered the visitors on their arrival.

Departure From Berlin

LD201458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, this afternoon ended his 4-day official friendship visit to the GDR. He was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

REPORTAGE ON ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FELEKE VISIT

Arrival 19 Sep

LD192138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)--Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister for foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia and member of the COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethipia] Central Committee, arrived in the GDR for a fact-finding tour this evening at the invitation of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The Ethiopian foreign minister earlier had political talks in the USSR, Bulgaria, Romania and the CSSR.

Meeting With Honecker

LD201337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Saturday received Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia, for a friendly talk.

Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis conveyed a personal message from Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia.

Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis explained his country's position concerning the conclusion of the military-base agreement between the United States and Somalia and its effect on peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. He also gave an account of the relevant decisions of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia.

He drew attention to the dangerous situation for the peace-loving peoples of this region resulting from the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Moreover, the establishment of U.S. military bases on the coast of Somalia constitutes a serious threat to socialist Ethiopia and the neighboring regions.

Erich Honecker stressed that the policy of confrontation and the arms race pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles has aggravated international debate on the issues of war and peace.

The GDR is watching the present situation in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Agrica with concern. The establishment of new U.S. military bases, the deployment of large naval units and the stationing of mobile task forces in this region has considerably contributed to complicating the international situation.

Both sides agreed that everything must be done to put the most reactionary forces of imperialism into their place by the resolute and joint action of all forces committed to peace, detente and national independence. The proposals put forward by the Warsaw Pact states provide a clear orientation for further steps to safeguard peace. Erich Honecker asked Foreign Minister Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis to convey a special message and good wishes to Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Berhanu Jember, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in the GDR, were present at the talk.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES ECUADOR MINISTER FOR INDUSTRY

LD192142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)--The GDR and Ecuador will continue to cooperate, especially in the fields of education and public health, the equipment sector for construction as well as foodstuffs industry. This emerged from a statement signed at the end of a visit lasting several days by a delegation of the Republic of Ecuador to the GDR.

Dr Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, Ecuador minister for industry, trade and integration, head of the delegation, and Horst Soelle, GDR minister for foreign trade, expressed their satisfaction about the increase in trade over the past years.

Today, Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received the Ecuador minister for a talk. The ministers especially emphasized the progress made in the economic sector and in the expansion of agreements. They discussed further steps toward the improvement of cooperation between the two states.

At present the GDR supplies Ecuador with, among other things, equipment for education, tractors, fertilizers, and imports bananas, coffee and cocoa from Ecuador.

SINDERMANN PRESENTED WITH HIGHEST VENEZUELAN ORDER

LD191450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1042 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)--The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, was decorated on Friday with the Venezuelan Francisco de Miranda Order 1st Class.

The highest Venezuelan order was presented by the President of the Venezuelan National Congress, Godolfredo Gonzalez. Rafael Caldera, president of the Interparliamentary Council, was also present.

On behalf of the people, government and the National Congress of his country, Gonzalez congratulated Horst Sindermann, who accepted this honor for his services in strengthening and developing relations between the GDR and Venezuela, as well as for his work for peace and international friendship. Gonzalez emphasized that the awarding of the decoration, named after the Venezuelan patriot Francisco de Miranda, is at the same time an expression of Venezuelan friendship with the GDR.

Sindermann assessed the tribute to him as an award for the GDR and its policy of good relations with Venezuela and other Latin American states.

HONECKER ADDRESSES DELEGATION TO SOFIA PEACE PARLIAMENT

AU201820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 80 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, at a reception for the GDR delegation to the World Parliament for Peace in Sofia, in Berlin on 16 September: "Effective Action by People for Detente Is Essential"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, dear friends and comrades, in a few days you will embark on a trip to the Peoples' World Parliament for Peace in Sofia. Convening this world parliament is an extremely topical and significant initiative.

The dangers to peace caused by the aggressive NATO circles give cause for grave concern. Peace fighters throughout the world are determined to actively resist those who are whipping up the arms race and encouraging a policy of confrontation. That is why they are mobilizing their forces to further the process of detente and bring about a turn to disarmament. There is no doubt about the need for increased activities for peace and friendship among peoples in view of the complicated international situation. Today dialogues among states, constructive diplomatic steps for peaceful coexistence, are more urgently called for than ever. The people must speak their important word on the questions of war and peace. Their effective action is indispensable in view of the real dangers.

As you well know, the 67th Interparliamentary Conference has begun its work in our capital of Berlin. It, too, reflects aspirations to broaden the dialog between East and West, North and South. We hope the Interparliamentary Conference has begun its work in our capital of Berlin. It, too, reflects aspirations to broaden the dialog between East and West, North and South. We hope the Interparliamentary Union, rich in tradition, succeeds in making an effective contribution to sanitizing the international situation, to a trustful climate, to the peaceful living together of people.

Never before have such powerful social forces for peace been set in motion as during the present time. Joint action, by people with the most varied political and religious views, toward this noble goal is more and more proving to be a strong obstacle to the forces of war and reaction. Evidence of this are the demonstrations against the U.S. neutron weapon plans and against the NATO missile decision of Brussels, and many, many others.

The World Peace Conference today exerts an important positive influence on international development, and its responsibility is growing. What new and higher tasks you derive from this, is something to deliberate on in Sofia. The main point of emphasis in all this is ending the arms race and moving to effective and specific disarmament steps by means of which the inflammable material for a new world war is reduced, and considerable means are set free for social progress.

It is important to make the eighties a decade of disarmament and further progress in detente. There is no shortage of concrete initiatives for this. The Warsaw Pact action program, the Soviet Union's proposals for talks on questions of nuclear missiles in Europe and on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe, are acceptable to all states and peoples. In addition, proposals and ideas by other states and politicians are given consideration.

Esteemed Mr President, dear delegates, you represent all strata of our population, all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR's National Front. You stand in the midst of our country's life. It is precisely on the eve of the 10th SED Congress that the working people are accomplishing outstanding achievements in all fields to strengthen our socialist state and peace. You certainly will report about this to the participants in the world forum.

I am convinced that you, esteemed friends and comrades, will constructively contribute to the success of this significant international meeting. Peace has found a safe home in our socialist GDR. Since its beginning, our worker-peasant power has worked for a happy future of the peoples.

I wish you and the other participants in the world parliament a successful meeting of the congress.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON 67TH INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

Axen Address

LD191420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1144 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)--Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, on Friday addressed the plenary meeting of the 67th IPU Conference, and said:

"The principles of GDR foreign policy were explained at this conference by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. This does not require repetition.

"Permit me, therefore, to speak in may address on some of the views of the delegation of GDR parliamentarians on some of the thoughts and proposals submitted by our esteemed colleagues from all over the world in the debate so far."

Hermann Axen continued: "Your ideas and experiences, dear colleagues, give us plenty of material for thought and for learning. We have listened to many interesting ideas on many problems of world politics and become familiar with very differing views.

"But we believe that we are not wrong if we note that the main uniting concept, the thread of the debate so far is the avowal by aprliamentarians from all countries of the necessity of maintaining world peace. Everybody affirms that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. And everybody affirms further that the principles agreed on in the Helsinki Final Act are the generally valid basis of peaceful coexistence. All speakers have come out in favor of the continuation of detente, and at the same time expressed their deep concern over such developments which in their view exacerbate the political situation in the world and threaten the process of detente."

Hermann Axen then dealt with the present international situation:

"Concern about the exacerbation of the international situation is justified. Without removing obstacles, without removing the main causes of international tensions the consolidation and expansion of detente is impossible. I believe that all conference participants agree on this. However we do not agree regarding the question where the main causes of tensions lie. A clear answer to this problem is therefore of no small importance. Some colleagues claim that Afghanistan and Iran are the main sources of the exacerbation of the international situation and the main obstacles to detente."

Hermann Axen said that he is permitted the following counter-question:

"Have the specters of the cold war, the attacks against detente come out of the ravines of Afghanistan or from the plateua of Iran? The calendar of historical facts unequivocally refutes this legend.

"Permit me, dear colleagues, to remind you of those dangerous blows directed against detente which started far from the events in Afghanistan. In May 1978 the NATO Council meeting in Washington adopted its decision on the notorious long-term program of arming in precisely the same week in which next door in New York the UN special assembly on disarmament took place. In October 1979 Soviet head of state Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared here in this building in Berlin the readiness of the USSR to reduce the number of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR if no new nuclear medium-range missiles were deployed in Western Europe."

In the futher course of his speech Hermann Axen drew attention to the following facts:

"This historical opportunity was squandered by the fateful decision of the NATO Council in Brussels of December 1979 on the deployment of new U.S. missiles. The ink on the SALT II agreement of June 1979 was not yet dry and there began immediately afterwards, before the events in Afghanistan, a ferocious campaign against the ratification of this most important agreement to date for military detente.

And must one not describe as dangerous blows against detente the Camp David plot and all the unholy escalations which have arisen since then, such as the expulsion of the Palestinian population, the continued attacks against the security and integrity of Lebanon, the annexation of Jerusalem? Has not the aggression by the Chinese hegemonists against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and its permanent interferences in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and Laos increased the dangers of war? Are not the long accelerated establishment of new military bases in the Indian Ocean, on the shores of the Red Sea, the support of military-fascist dictorships in Bolivia, El Salvador, in South Korea and in South Africa dangerous attacks against international detente?"

"Were not at the time when in Helsinki the decisive documents on political detente already had been signed the plans for the creation of new, dreadful weapons of destruction such as the MX, cruise missiles and Trident worked out?"

There are as many questions as facts, remarked Hermann Axen at this point, and then dealt concretely with the cardinal question:

"There are so many contentious problems, so many conflicts, which all have their importance. But not a single one of these problems alone should divert our conference from the cardinal question, upon whose solution depends the life and future of our planet. Political detente must be complemented, consolidated and made irrevocable through military detente, which means through arms limitations and disarmaments."

"The arms race undermines detente. The equally dangerous and unrealistic attempt seeking to replace the existing relative military equilibrium through unilateral military supremacy casts doubt on all that which laboriously has been achieved in the period of detente, and serves the preparation of war. In contrast progress on the road of arms limitation and disarmament creates international trust and more stable interstate political relations. Such a process of recovery in the political atmosphere will have a direct adantageous effect on solving existing political conflicts."

At the very least, continued Hermann Axen, "the limitation and progressive lessening of arming on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security will free tremendous means for the positive solution of urgent global problems, such as protection of the environment, overcoming hunger and disease, illiteracy and underdevelopment, as well as, especially, for the solution to energy requirements."

The speaker continued: "Disarmament will primarily permit the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to overcome more quickly the dreadful consequences of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

"It is for these truly decisive questions of mankind that the socialist states in their Warsaw declaration, in their proposals for the Madrid follow-up conference as well as for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament have submitted acceptable proposals, in which the ideas and considerations of many parliaments and governments were taken into account. The GDR particularly supports the far-sighted proposals by the Soviet Union on nuclear medium-range missiles and on U.S. nuclear forward bases in Western Europe, a proposal which also in the view of many Western governments and parliaments helps to overcome the stalemate in the question of military detente.

"If at this conference we want to do something concrete for peace and detente, then let us take serious account of these proposals."

Addressing the plenary meeting, Hermann Axen stated:

"The parliamentarians assembled were have differing traditions, differing ideologies, differing interests. National and regional problems are burning issues for many of them; the thoughts of many colleagues are occupied with the outcome of coming elections. All that is understandable. But this should not be the decisive factor. Despite the harsh climate in world politics we have assembled here in order to do justice to our joint responsibility as the elected representatives of our peoples, namely: to make with this, our 67th assembly, a constructive contribution towards detente. Here everybody expresses his view, but in our joint documents we should avoid all that which exacerates the situation, to refrain from everything which could mar political solutions to complicated problems."

"Let us debate contentious questions, but not exaggerate them," emphasized Axen. "Let us set an example for the sensible, responsible action of politicians in our time: to steadfastly find political solutions for burning questions through acceptable compromises.

"To break off the dialogue is easy, but dangerous. To carry on a dialogue for the success of our international community--that is laborious, but worth every effort and joint work."

At the conclusion of his address Hermann Axen gave the assurance: "The torches of war for two world wars were lit twice from Berlin in this century. But from Berlin, the capital city of the socialist GDR, however--and that is what is new in our epoch--impulses emanate for a constructive dialogue, for peace and cooperation between peoples."

Reaction to Axen Speech

LD191450 Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] East Berlin, 19 Sep (DPA)--SED Politburo member Hermann Axen unleashed violent reactions on the part of Western participants in the 67th IPU Conference in East Berlin today (Friday) with remarks on the conflict in Afghanistan. In his address, which was outside the framework of the agenda, Axen said that the "calendar of historical facts" refuted "clearly the myth of Soviet aggression against Afghanistan." He described the Camp David peace agreements between Israel and Egypt as a "plot."

The American delegate, Robert McClory, then made a formal protest. Axen, who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Chamber, had committed an offense against the practices of the IPU. The American delegation is "astounded and incensed" over this "unprecedented" occurrence.

Bundestag deputy Eckhard Schleifenbaum (FDP), departing from his prepared text, also expressed regret on behalf of the Bundestag delegation that an "unfitting, one-sided and unobjective utterances" had been introduced into the debate by the GDR politician. He noted that the overwhelming majority of the United Nations holds an opposite view to that of the GDR spokesman, on the question of Afghanistan.

On behalf of the British delegation MP Tom Cox voiced full support for the American protest. To the sound of applause he described Axen's remarks as "simple propaganda."

Axen added with reference to forthcoming elections in major Western countries that he understood that the thinking of many colleagues as "occupied" with the outcome of the elections. He also called for the omission from the final documents of anything which exacerbated the situation. Controversial problems should be discussed, not emphasized.

Wolfgang Heyl, deputy head of the GDR Delegation, announced in an interview with Deutschlandfunk that wider coverage than hitherto would be given to the documents which are to be adopted at the conference.

Resolution Condemning Israel

LD201952 Hamburg DPA in German 1607 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)--Israel has been condemned by the Political Committee of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) for "aggression against Lebanese territory." During the preparation of the main resolution of the IPU's 67th Conference, only a few delegates voted in East Berlin on Saturday against such a formulation. Franz Amrehn (CDU), head of the German Bundestag deputation, voted against the proposal. The IPU committee also opposed the "unilateral change of the status of Jerusalem." The resolution asks Iran to release the American hostages.

The resolution's contentious point was the condemnation of the Soviet incursion of Afghanistan. The socialist countries, with the exception of Romania, tried to have this passage replaced by a condemnation of "interference in the internal affairs" of Afghanistan. Yugoslavia proposed not to mention by name the Soviet Union in the condemnation. However, on account of a number of procedural questions, this point was still not settled early tonight.

Resolution on Afghanistan

LD201956 Hamburg DPA in German 1802 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Berlin (DPA)--The Interparliamentary Union (IPU) is not to condemn the Soviet Union for its incursion into Afghanistan. Such a formulation in the draft main resolution ofthe 67th IPU Conference in East Berlin remained without a majority in the preparatory Political Committee. In contrast, the proposal of a general formulation succeeded; it is directed against a (forced intervention), especially by a great power, vis-a-vis a nonaligned country.

The resolution, to be submitted to the assembly for a final vote on Wednesday, does however call on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Sindermann Meetings With Delegates

LD202329 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--GDR People's Chamber deputies had further talks on Saturday with participants of the 67th Interparliamentary Union Conference in Berlin. The president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, met for friendly and cordial talks with the head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Prof Hoang Minh Giam, and the head of the delegation of Iraq, Naim Haddar. He had further talks with the head of the delegation from Great Britain, John Page, and the head of the delegation of Cameroon, Salomon Tandeng Muna.

Reception for Delegates

LD202202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1852 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--Erhard Krack, mayor of the capital of the GDR, gave a reception on Saturday in the Berlin town hall on the occasion of the 67th Interparliamentary Union Conference. The president and members of the Executive Committee of the Interparliamentary Union Council as well as parliamentarians from countries all over the world accepted the invitation to the festive evening which was attended by Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other figures from the People's Chamber and the social life of the capital.

Conclusion of Conference

LD202205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--After 5 days of speeches the general debate ended on Saturday at the 67th Interparliamentary Union Conference in Berlin. Since Tuesday 9 out of a total of 15 items on the conference agenda were discussed in the plenum. Delegates from the 87 countries represented spoke more than 300 times in the general debate.

The first of the meeting's five committees started work on the same day with a session of the "Committee for Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament." GDR People's Chamber deputies continued their lively exchange of opinion with delegates and guests at the conference, including many who are in the GDR for the first time and who showed interest in contacts with the GDR People's Chamber.

On Saturday evening the Parliamentarians will be guests of the mayor of the GDR capital in Berlin's town hall. An excursion to Dresden with its world-famous Zwinger is on the program for Sunday.

PROTESTS LODGED WITH FRG FOR AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD201348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1311 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN)--A single-engined aircraft from the FRG with the markings D-EHSF coming from the direction of Lengde (FRG), on Thursday unlawfully penetrated into the airspace of the GDR in Halberstadt Kreis, continued its flight in a provocative manner and left the GDR airspace near Dreirode. The permanent mission of the GDR in the FRG has lodged a strong protest at the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office against this violation of the GDR's airspace in contravention of international law, and expressed the expectation that the FRG authorities concerned will take effective measures to prevent such violations of the GDR's airspace, and that the persons concerned will be called to account.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU182057 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the night of 12 September 1980, FRG citizen Klaus Stein of Ruesselsheim was detained for endangering transit traffic. Coming with a VW minibus, license plate No WI-0418, from West Berlin and driving at excessive speed, Stein forcefully broke through the Drewitz GDR border crossing point. In doing so he recklessly injured transit passengers and members of the GDR border security forces, damaged several vehicles with passengers and traffic control installations which serve the orderly and smooth processing of transit traffic. The transit violator was stopped, with the assistance of transit travelers, by forces of the People's Police near the Ziesar Autobahn exit. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

RADIO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

DW211633 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1107 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Radio question hour with program moderator Inge Uesseler and Rudi Singer, chairman of the GDR State Committee for Radio]

[Excerpt] [Uesseler] I have heard, Mr Paul (Kuhrig) from Oranienburg writes, that the GDR's share in the world potential of science amounts to just two percent. In this way can we venture to tackle the pending issues in our country?

[Singer] Experts believe that more than six million people in the world, including roughly 1,800,000 in the countries of the socialist community, are occupied in the field of science. The estimate mentioned by you, Mr (Kuhrig), indicates that we by no means can afford any boundless, so-called freewheel research, but that we must utilize our not insignificant means for research and development in accordance with strict plans. After all, in the field of science, too, we must not let ourselves be deluded by the amount of expenditures but direct our attention to the benefit. This year alone our society appropriates M7.6 billions for science and technology from the state budget and from the funds of enterprises and combines. This is more than during the ten years from 1951 to 1960 together.

Nevertheless we, too, are compelled to concentrate our research capacities as much as any other country in the world. This meanwhile allows, to be sure, the enriching of the existing means through the division of labor in cooperation with the friendly socialist countries. Particularly helpful to us in this respect is the program on specialization and cooperation agreed on with the Soviet Union which is reaching into 1990. You certainly agree with me, Mr (Kuhrig), that reciprocal benefits can be yielded only if first-class research results are available. Also among friends there is absolutely no need for mediocre results.

In the GDR roughly 88 percent of our forces in the field of science and technology are placed in enterprises and above all in combines. They are the efficient centers, reaching from branch-specific research up to the development of new technologies and products, (?as represented) by the GDR Academy of Sciences, the leading center of basic research.

To reduce your question, Mr (Kuhrig), to a common denominator, I may say that although we cannot venture to approach all kinds of research topics we at any rate can tackle all pending economic and social issues in our country. In this I think above all of the fact that science today and in the years to come will help us even more to achieve a visible increase in the accomplishments of our national economy. What we in our society have in mind in this respect is the proper purpose of any science, namely the further improvment of the people's life.

Also a very impressive example of the international effectiveness of research oriented toward the people is, for instance, the results we achieved in connection with the struggle against diabetes. If we, by the way, assess with so much self-confidence the strength of our science then this is certainly because we know that there is an experienced stock of skilled workers at the interface of research and production whose educational standard must not fear any comparison in the world.

STOPH, HOFFMANN DISCUSS CREATION OF CULTURAL COUNCIL

LD182116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--A GDR National Council for the Cultivation and Dissemination of the German Cultural Heritage held its constituent meeting in Berlin on Thursday. "The formation of the National Council is a visible sign of our policy, which serves the interests of the working people, and is a significant event in the cultural life of our republic," said Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at the constituent meeting.

In the GDR Council of Ministers building Willi Stoph handed over the letters of appointment and wished the body success in its responsible activities in the Council of Ministers. Also present at the meeting were Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and other GDR public figures.

The Council is made up of 25 representatives of State bodies, social organizations and cultural and scientific institutions, the chairman is Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee.

Willi Stoph went on to say: "In our republic art and culture belong to the working people. They are the creators of all values and by their work they create the preconditions for the blossoming of socialist national culture."

The development of socialist national culture includes the wide-ranging activities which are undertaken by the party, the government, the forces united in the GDR National Front, and all social organizations, in order to make the cultivation of all humanist values of the national cultural heritage and world culture the concern of the entire people, in keeping with the principles of the constitution. "We regard these as fundamental sources for the development of socialist personalities and for pride in our socialist fatherland," Willi Stoph noted.

In a wide-ranging exchange of views between artists, cultural workers and working people in the last few years more profound insights have been gained into the need to make accessible the whole range and diversity of the cultural heritage from the various historical eopchs on the basis of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, Willie Stoph went on.

"The responsibility of our socialist German state must be directed in particular to the painstaking cultivation and dissemination of the revolutionary and humanist cultural heritage of the working class." It is a fundamental requirement of socialist society that all social forces are given a stronger and more unified orientation toward this.

"The decisions of the SED Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to create this body in the Council of Ministers is in keeping with our basic attitude to the culture and history of the German people. They underline the great and constant attention which has been shown by the German workers' movement and its revolutionary party, by the patriotic forces of the people, by the first socialist state on German soil since its foundation, to history and progressive traditions," the chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out.

Willi Stoph went on: "In paying tribute to the cultural achievements of outstanding figures, we never overlook the decisive part played by the masses in all epochs toward cultural development. At the same time we resolutely oppose all attempts to misuse the German cultural heritage for nationalist and chauvinist ends."

It is the duty of the National Council to advise and support the Council of Ministers in the planning and organization of the cultivation and dissemination of the German cultural heritage, especially with respect to the preservation and acquisition of valuable works and in handling events and figures of national importance. It has a great responsibility to see to it the guidelines and decisions of the SED Central Committee and the government in the sphere of the cultivation and financial support of cultural projects are implemented creatively and as effectively and permanently as possible, Willi Stoph underlined.

On behalf of the newly formed National Council, Culture Minister Hoffmann said that the setting up of this body in the Council of Ministers was a logical consequence of the revolutionary workers' movement's understanding of its legacy and a result of the requirements of socialist cultural policy in the fashioning of an advanced socialist society in the GDR.

He noted: "For us an influential contribution is necessary to develop further the activities of the socialist state and all social forces for the preservation, cultivation and dissemination of the cultural heritage, to direct it in a more planned way and to coordinate it effectively."

With reference to what is demanded and expected of the council, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann said that the process of the further fashioning of an advanced socialist society and of the development of a socialist nation in the GDR implies an increasingly rich and comprehensive creative-critical relationship to everything which the people and mankind in their entire history had gained in insight into the nature of the world and mankind, and to all the forward-looking ideals and cultural values, the beauty and poetry which they had created.

In the first working meeting of the body, Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann said that the council was beginning its work in the knowledge that the relationship to the cultural heritage was both a theoretical and practical question of the fashioning of a socialist society, of the development of a socialist national culture.

"Our GDR has shown and still shows itself to be the home of all great progressive, humanistic and revolutionary ideas, struggles and characters in the history of the German people, as the home of the work of the best minds of German culture, of the masters of German language and literature, bold thinkers, famous discoverers and inventors. At the same time it is a higher level historically than a mere realization of their great ideals, desires and hopes," he noted.

There was a wealth of examples to show that throughout the GDR the creative relationship to our heritage is alive, the chairman of the council noted. He pointed among other things to the tributes to scientists and artists of stature such as those paid recently to Beethoven, Kleist, Herder, E.T.A. Hoffmann, Brecht, Eisler, Lessing, Semper, Einstein, Schiller and Walther von der Vogelweide.

The working discussion ended with a discussion of the tasks facing the members of the GDR National Council for the Cultivation and Dissemination of the German Cultural Heritage.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG FAIR CONTRACTS--Business continued to be brisk at the Leipzig Fair on its last day but one. The GDR Technocommerz foreign trade enterprise sold R10 million worth of hydraulic cylinders to the Soviet Avtoexport foreign trade enterprise. The Textilcommerz foreign trade enterprises concluded with the People's Republic of Angola a M5 million contract on the exportation of textile products. The Unitechna GDR foreign trade enterprise will export R10 million worth of offset printing machines to the USSR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 80 p 1 AU]

IRAQI DELEGATION--A delegation of the Republic of Iraq headed by Lt Gen (Salah al-Kahdi) was received in Leipzig by Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building. The sides discussed questions of further deepening economic cooperation between the two countries in the construction sector and other fields. The guests displayed interest in the products of the IFA vehicle building enterprise. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LOSONCZI AFRICAN TOUR

Itinerary in Tanzania

LD191122 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--MTI's special correspondent reports from Dar es Salaam:

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, currently on an official, friendly visit to Tanzania, flew from Dar es Salaam to Zanzibar on Friday morning. This island in the Indian Ocean was a British protectorate until 1963, and became a part of the republic in 1964, the time of the unification.

On the day of his arrival the president of the Presidential Council will view a dairy plant and will pay a visit to the Zanzibar centre and ideologic institute of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party.

Pal Losonczi will rest on Saturday and Sunday morning at Lake Manyani. Although the lake and its surroundings belong to the smaller national parks of Tanzania, it is well known throughout the world because of its rich wild game stock.

The president of the Presidential Council will return to Dar es Salaam on Sunday evening and continue his official programme.

Conclusion of Tanzanian Visit

LD212140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi has concluded his visit to Tanzania and is leaving for Mozambique on Monday. A 2-year work program for technical-scientific cooperation has been signed in Tanzania. The local papers consider the work done so far by Hungarian experts as very significant and they view the attendance of Tanzanian scholarship holders at Hungarian universities in a similar light. Pal Losonczi spent the weekend on the island of Zanzibar and then, after returning to the Tanzanian capital, he met members of the Hungarian colony living there.

Arrival in Maputo

LD220920 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Pal Losonczi has arrived in Mozambique, the next stop in his African tour. The chairman of the Presidential Council was received by President Samora Machel at Maputo airport.

Pal Losonczi had previously visited Tanzania. In his talks there was unanimity on all important questions and a mutual endeavor to deepen cooperation.

Hungarian-Ethiopian Communique

AU191937 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 80 p 4

["Joint Communique on Visit by Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Presidential Council, to Ethiopia"]

[Text] In Addis Ababa, a joint communique has been issued on the official friendly visit by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to socialist Ethiopia. According to the document, talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, were conducted in a cordial friendly atmosphere.

The two leaders informed each other of their countries' domestic development. Pal Losonczi acclaimed the achievements of the Ethiopian people, under the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in the transformation of their social and economic system and the struggle through which the Ethiopian people have defended their revolution and safeguarded their independence and territorial integrity against the attacks of imperialism and external and internal reaction. He assured the Hungarian People's Party's and government's recognition of and full support for the struggle waged by the Ethiopian people to develop the revolution, culture and the national economy and to abolish illiteracy. He valued highly the establishment of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and its first congress.

Pal Losonczi paid tribute to the support accorded by socialist Ethiopia to African forces struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. He spoke with appreciation of socialist Ethiopia's positive and active role in the United Nations, the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement, as well as of its activity in strengthening the anti-imperialist conduct of the OAU and the nonaligned countries.

Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed his sincere gratitude for the internationalist assistance that has been accorded by the Hungarian People's Republic to the government and people of socialist Ethiopia in consolidating the achievements of the revolution and defending the country's unity and territorial inviolability. Mengistu Haile Mariam paid tribute to the results attained by the Hungarian people, under party and government leadership, in building advanced socialism and Hungary's active and constructive foreign policy, which is based on the principles of socialism and internationalism.

The negotiating sides expressed their satisfaction with the comradely relationship between the Hungarian People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia and stressed their conviction that economic, scientific, cultural and technical cooperation will continue to be strengthened between the two countries. To that end, they have concluded a friendship and cooperation treaty and scientific-technical, cultural-scientific and educational cooperation agreements between the two countries. They have also agreed to establish a mixed intergovernmental economic committee.

The two presidents established that their views are identical of major aspects of the international situation. They are of the opinion that the international situation has worsened as a result of acts by imperialist and international reactionary forces aimed at halting the detente process, obtaining military superiority and intensifying the arms race. Therefore, the two leaders strongly emphasized the importance of maintaining and consolidating detente and the need to extend detente to the military area also, in order to avert the danger of a nuclear war.

Both sides attached great significance to abolishing the arms race and the accomplishment of universal and total disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, the need to strengthen world peace and security and for mankind as a whole to develop in a progressive direction. They condemned the feverish nuclear and conventional armament, the production and stockpiling of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and the deployment of nuclear weapons in West Europe.

They declared that intervention by imperialist and international reactionary forces in affairs of the African continent seriously threatens the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the continent in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. They stressed that the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist struggle of the African countries, The common stand of the progressive African countries and their coordination of acts with the socialist countries and the progressive and peace-loving forces in the world must be further strengthened.

Having thoroughly reviewed the situation that has developed at the Horn of Africa, the two sides agreed that a cessation of machinations and other hostile acts, abandoning territorial demands and mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and nonintervention in the domestic affairs of others constitute a fundamental requirement for maintaining peace and security in the area. They established that peace and security in the area are seriously endangered by Somalia's repeated violation of those principles. In this connection, the two sides condemned the establishment of new U.S. bases on the territory of Somalia, which encourages Somalia's expansionist territorial demands on its neighbors and threatens the peace and security of both socialist Ethiopia and the entire area. They demand the liquidation of the bases.

Both sides support exempting the Red Sea area from imperialist intervention and strengthening and developing good-neighborly relations among the coastal countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonintervention in each other's affairs.

Having analyzed the situation that has developed in the southern part of Africa, they expressed their satisfaction over the victory of the people of Zimbabwe and assured the people and government of Zimbabwe of their firm support in their struggle for national reconstruction. It is their conviction that the fact that Zimbabwe has become independent will impart new impetus to the independence struggle of South Africa and Namibia.

The two leaders condemned the aggressive acts of the racist Pretoria regime against Angola and its machinations concerning Namibia and they demanded the immediate withdrawal of the racist regime's troops from Angola and Namibia.

Both sides assured SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, of their active support and solidarity and demanded the immediate implementation of the UN resolutions pertaining to the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia.

Both sides condemned the imperialist countries' plots aimed at concentrating military forces in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, attempts to establish military and political blocs, expand their existing military bases and establish new ones. They reaffirmed their support for declaring the area a peace zone.

Dwelling on the tense situation in the Middle East, both sides rejected the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty created under U.S. auspices and affirmed that genuine and lasting peace is only possible on the basis of Israel withdrawing from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of establishing an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They demanded the rescinding of the unilateral step of declaring Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

Both leaders assured the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of their solidarity and full assistance in their struggle to build a socialist society and preserve their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. They condemned intervention in the country's domestic affairs and the machinations of imperialism and international reaction.

Both sides assured the government of the People's Republic of Cambodia, the country's sole and legitimate representative, of their support.

Concerning Latin America, the two sides regard as alarming the threat posed by imperialism to Cuba, Nicaragua and other countries of the area. They reaffirmed that they are in solidarity with the Latin American peoples and governments struggling against fascism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

At the end of the visit, both sides concluded with satisfaction that their talks have considerably contributed to the further expansion and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation in every area between the Hungarian People's Republic and socialist Ethiopia.

Pal Losonczi expressed his sincere gratitude to the people and government of socialist Ethiopia for the warm and fraternal hospitality they have accorded to him and his entourage.

On behalf of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and himself, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party and the Workers of Ethiopia and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, to pay an official friendly visit. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure. The time of the visit will be set through diplomatic channels.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LEADERS

Puja Dinner

LD192232 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep (MTI)--Thursday night Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave a dinner in honor of the visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja.

Talks With Veress

LD192234 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, currently on an official visit to Budapest, paid a visit to the Ministry of Foreign Trade on Friday. He held talks with Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, on the possibilities of developing Hungarian-Indonesian foreign trade relations. Imrad Idris, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Hungary, was also present at the meeting.

Meeting with Trautmann, Lazar

LD192228 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--Friday afternoon Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received in parliament building the visiting Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja. Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi was also present at the meeting.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also saw the leader of Indonesian diplomacy at a separate meeting which was attended by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja as well.

At the cordial meetings the sides discussed the two countries' situation and actual international issues.

OVARI RECEIVES SRI LANKA CP OFFICIAL

LD192258 Budapest MTI in English 1803 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--Miklos Ovari, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, received Friday Pieter Keuneman, vice-president of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, who paid a short visit to Hungary.

At the meeting marked by a comradely and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other about their respective party's situation and exchanged views over the international situation as well as over timely issues of the international communist movement.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD192252 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Sep (MTI)--Between September 16 and 19 a delegation of the Democratic Front for Palestine's Liberation headed by Secretary-General Nayif Hawatimah, paid a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hugarian Solidarity Committee.

The delegation was received by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Janos Berecz, head of the CC Foreign Department. The Palestinian guests carried on talks with senior officials of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee [HSC] to exchange views on actual international issues and to outline the activities and tasks of their organizations. The officials of the ESC explained the Hungarian position on the Middle East problem and on the Palestinian issue and ensured the Palestinian Arab people of the active solidarity of the Hungarian people in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction. The delegation later visited the Hungarian Optical Works and a cooperative farm.

The Palestinian delegation left Budapest on Friday.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM POLAND

LD192220 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI)--The Hungarian justice delegation that under Dr Imre Markoja, justice minister, paid an official friendship visit to the Polish People's Republic at the invitation of Justice Minister Jerzy Bafia, returned to Budapest on Friday.

Dr Markoja met leading Polish jurists and discussed with them prospects of improving bilateral legal ties. He was received also by Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM SWEDISH VISIT

LD202044 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Budapest, 20 Sep (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who was in Sweden at the head of a Hungarian delegation, returned to Budapest on Saturday. The Hungarian deputy prime minister inaugurated a series of Hungarian economic, technical and cultural days in Goteborg. During his stay in Sweden, Jozsef Marjai also conducted talks with several leading personalities of that country's economic life.

Joszef Marjai was received by Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin. The Hungarian deputy prime minister held talks also with Economic Minister Gosta Bohman, Trade Minister Staffan Burenstam Linder and Industry Minister Nils Gasling. The discussions with the Swedish statesmen covered among others issues related with the world's political and economic situation with special references to Europe.

The Hungarian vice-premier met on several occasions leading industrial trade and finance personalities of Sweden. It emerged at the talks that both sides were willing to further expand Hungarian-Swedish economic relations which recorded a welcome development in the foregoing years. They are also ready to explore and exploit new possibilities.

Jozsef Marjai delivered a lecture in Stockholm at the session of an organ set up to develop Hungarian-Swedish economic ties. He surveyed the development so far of the links and outlined Hungarian concepts for their further expansion.

GRUDZIEN RELIEVED OF PARTY POSTS 'AT OWN REQUEST'

LD191826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] A plenum of the Katowice Voivodship party committee was held today attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

During the deliberations, Zdzislaw Grudzien reported that he had addressed a request to the Central Committee Politburo to relieve him from the post of Politburo member and of first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee.

The Politburo granted his request. Warmly thanking the voivodship committee members and the entire voivodship party organization for their trust, good will, criticism and help during the 10 years he performed the duties of voivodship committee first secretary, Zdzislaw Grudzien put a proposal to the plenum that he be relieved of that function, as well as of the function of member of the voivodship committee Executive and of the voivodship committee plenum. The plenum unanimously granted this request.

Speaking during the deliberations, Stanislaw Kania stressed Zdzislaw Grudzien's service in his many years of political work and his participation in the development of Silesia and the basin. He thanked him for his party activity up to now.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, Stanislaw Kania recommended Andrzej Zabinski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, as Katowice Voivodship committee first secretary. The plenum unanimously elected Andrzej Zabinski first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee

POZNAN VOIVODSHIP FIRST SECRETARY 'RELEASED'

LD191924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] At a plenum of the Poznan Voivodship party committee attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Jerzy Zasada was released from the function of first secretary of the voivodship committee. This function has been entrusted to Jerzy Kusiak.

PZPR POLITBURO ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

LD192100 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep (PAP)--The Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee appointed: Jozef Klasa head of the CC Press, Radio and TV Department; Walery Namiotkiewicz head of the CC Ideological and Educational Department; Kazimierz Rokoszewski head of the CC Personnel Department.

Biographies: Kazimierz Rokoszewski was born in Lodz in 1923 to a worker's family. During the Nazi occupation of Poland he was deported to Germany for forced labour. After Poland's liberation he became mayor of Wegorzewo. From 1949 he worked in PUWP local organizations. Between 1954 and 1957 he studied at the Higher School of Social Sciences at the PUWP Central Committee. After the graduation he continued to work in the PUWP apparatus. In 1971 he became the 1st secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Voivodship Committee. He was head of the PUWP CC Press, Radio and TV Department from 1975.

In 1946 he enrolled in the Polish Workers' Party. He is a member of the PUWP CC, and deputy to the Sejm.

Jozef Klasa was born in 1931 to a peasant's family. He joined the PUWP in 1950. He graduated from the department of history and entered foreign service, where he performed the following major functions: head of the section, general consul of the Polish People's Republic in Lille and director of a Foreign Ministry department. Between 1969 and 1971 he was the Polish ambassador to Cuba. In 1971-75 he was the 1st secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Krakow. Between 1976 and 1980 he was the Polish ambassador to Mexico and Nicaragua. At the 6th PUWP Congress he was elected member of the PUWP Central Committee.

Walery Namiotkiewicz was born in Czestochowa in 1931 to an intelligentsia family. Between 1950 and 1954 he studied law at the Warsaw University. After graduation he joined the scholarly staff of the Warsaw University. He was an active member of the Polish Youth Union (ZMP). Concurrently in the years 1955-1956 he was a columnist of the PO PROSTU weekly. From October 1956 he worked at the PUWP Central Committee. In autumn of 1971 he moved to the NOWE DROGI monthly to hold the post of the journal's deputy editor-in-chief. In 1974 he began to work in the newly-founded Institute of Basic Problems of Marxism and Leninism supervising the research on the theory and practice of contemporary international communist and working class movement. He holds a Ph.D. in the humanities. He is the author of many books.

WARSAW TELEVISION CARRIES JAGIELSKI APPEAL TO WORKERS

LD192122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Speech by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Warsaw television studios--live or recorded]

[Text] A month ago I went to Gdansk to begin talks with the tricity area's striking work forces. Other comrades were active in Szczecin and Jastrzebie. Together with the work forces, we have been given a great lesson about Poland and socialism--a lesson of truth, no matter how bitter it might be. Every one of us Poles was at that time concerned and alarmed. The social drama came to the surface in bold relief. At the source of this were the deviations from the party's program and the fact that promises were not kept and that socialist principles had been violated. But prudence and responsibility toward our homeland, and our real and undoubted achievements attained over 36 years of hard work--the fruits of which we cannot allow to go to waste--gained the upper hand over bitterness, mistrust and anger. This, in view of this social drama, is all the more important.

Despite all the impediments and on the basis of mutual good will, we made our way toward an agreement. We talked to each other as Poles talk to Poles. The time came when the agreements were signed, and the public breathed a sigh of relief and hope.

Something extraordinarily important happened, something which put us all under a huge obligation. Everything possible must be done to ensure that the agreements are observed. This must be done in the government and in the work of the state and economic administration as well as in each factory, town and voivodship--everywhere where Poles live and work. Justification of the hopes for a gradual improvement of democracy, the implementation of socialist principles, the fatherland's interests and the interests of every Polish family depend on this.

We face a path full of obstacles and of extraordinarily complex problems and questions, the answers to which we are all looking for together. For the necessary changes to be carried out, courage and imagination are needed, as is wisdom which makes it possible for one to differentiate between what is valuable and lasting and what is valueless and transitory, to discard demagogy, to oppose those who do not stand for the interests of the working class and for the interests of the socialist fatherland.

The party Central Committee, the political parties, the Sejm and the government have unambiguously come out for full implementation of the agreements which have been concluded. This is evidenced in the decisions being taken every day. I will not list them here, because they are known. Extensive discussion of many of them is under way.

The consistency with which the government implements step by step the agreements concluded--one of them I have signed personally--gives me the right to pose the question: Is this enough to fulfill the obligations which have been undertaken? After all, these are mutual obligations. For them to be fulfilled, great resources are needed and these resources must, quite simply, be created. In the meantime, what is happening is that some work forces, expressing solidarity with workers' demands, have worked and continue to work; other work forces have resumed work and begun the task of removing the backlog; and yet other work forces do not maintain sufficient rhythm of working, and new strikes are still being called in some plants. During these strikes, demands are being raised pertaining either to issues which, on the national scale, have already been successfully resolved, or to decisions now being prepared, or else these demands are quite obviously unreal and cannot be implemented.

Sometimes, although rarely, strikes are called over issues which can and should be dealt with in another way without halting the production processes. Moreover, in many places we can see shoddy work, and quality, and the phenomena of discipline becoming lax and labor productivity declining. The result of this is that production shortages have been created and are continuing to grow. It is true that there are numerous factors which make good work more difficult. There are shortages, as far as supplies of materials and raw materials are concerned. Stoppages at work, naturally enough, have an adverse effect here. There are also other obstacles. We will not remove them overnight. Thus there is all the more reason for us to show concern, lest these obstacles become bigger. We must reduce them as much as possible, with the improvement of the economic situation very much in mind.

Let us remember that government's obligations are ambitious. There is as yet no full guarantee, but the belief that in the new social climate we will all give more of ourselves--minister and worker, director and brigade leader--has been reflected in the agreements. The agreements reflect the conviction that, given a gradual improvement of the system of management and given reconstruction of socioeconomic policies, we will be able to produce more, to better use our potential and our means, and to exceed the limits of our possibilities thus far. Precisely this happens to be the fundamental condition for implementing the agreements and embarking on a path to a better future.

That is why, when I hear that in many places one can clearly see manifestations that discipline is declining, of masters' instructions being disregarded and of meetings being held during work hours, I feel I have the right to ask: Who or what is served by this? Does this serve the implementation of the agreements which have been concluded? Does it serve the cause of rejuvenating and improving our life? Does it serve to clear our life of deformations? Surely not.

Of course, profound changes in planning and management are needed for good work, as are changes in the activities of the headquarters. We have already carried out many changes. Others require time. In a few weeks it is not possible to find answers to all questions or cures for all ills. The reason for this is that we must not precipitate frenzied changes, but ones which have been pondered over in depth and which are, therefore, effective.

Naturally, this does not apply only to the economy or production, but also to democracy and self-government to an effective defense of working people's interests, to social activities, to frankness and openness in public life, and to the content and form of communicating with each other on the basis of mutual respect and trust.

We have come out for a rejuvenation of the trade union movement. Much is being done in this field. Let me cite as an example the State Council resolution concerning registration of the trade unions now coming into being. This resolute steps have already been taken in these areas as well.

For further rational changes to take effect in these areas, time is needed here, too. Time and calm, orderliness and order, and prudence and just assessments are needed. Without a shadow of a doubt what is also needed are many opinions, proposals, initiatives and collective thinking about correct solutions.

True, there are many words which have lost their credibility; there are many out-of-date cliches and many forms to which there can be no return. However, it would be a terrible thing indeed if the concept of solid work were to lose its meaning. For this work ensures that one's own tasks are carried out as they should be and enables others to perform their tasks well. We--all of us--live on this work. Our whole nation does.

The way the world sees us also depends on this work. It is not true that good work and good production results are in the interests of management, the authorities and the state--work is in the interest of the worker. Every Pole has a vested interest in the accumulation of material goods and in the country's development. The social contract concluded does not contain a schematic division between us and them. However, what does exist is the division of duties and responsibilities. Everyone ought to try to fulfill his responsibilities every day and to cope with his responsibility every day. It is only in this way that we will manage to attain a situation in which life becomes better, more just and more honest so that the renewal now being implemented step by step on the basis of socialism can bring to Poland and Poles what we expect from it.

My statement is no appeal. It is, simply, the voice of a man who has affixed his signature to the Gdansk agreement as others did; the voice of a man who is profoundly concerned over its implementation.

By their work, all citizens must take part in the efforts necessary to achieve this. I believe that the agreement will become the guarantee of keeping the obligations we have mutually assumed to one another.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES VOIVODSHIP PARTY ACTIVISTS

LD192152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

["Text" of speech by Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 19 September conference of party activists in Bydgoszcz--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and dear friends: I have come here to meet you at the invitation of the voivodship organization of the party, aware of the links that I have with Bydgoszcz Voivodship and the larger region of Pomeranian Kusawy. I have these links not only because I come from here, from Kusawy, but also because I have for many years known and well understood the origins of honest work, the traditions as well as contemporary trends, and the solid achievements and great importance of this land in the life of Poland. In this hard-working part of the country which, perhaps, is not very rich in resources, nobody has given anyone anything for nothing--here everything has to be worked for, in a thorough and thrifty manner. Here there have been no reduced tariffs and no preferential treatment. We pay our tribute to the honest work of the working class, the fruitful labor of farmers and the spiritual creativity ot the intelligentsia.

This respect is needed together with appreciation of the ambitious endeavors of the working people, and of their hopes and aspirations. We must match them even in these extremely difficult and still unstabilized times, acting as a party and as the activists of the party in discharging the mandate of the will of the working class. Therefore, I am glad that I can again stand before you to share with you our common concerns and our common responsibility. This statement is not a cliche. Today, more than ever before, it is necessary to comprehend the vigor in the aspirations of the working class and what its leading role in the life of the nation really means. He who cannot understand this today cannot understand anything because he fails to comprehend what the source of the party's strength is and what weakens or reinforces that strength. This is what has let us down in recent years.

There has been lack of understanding of the importance of the ties between the party and the working class and the links between policy and the ways the working people have felt. We all experienced a great shock throughout the country as well as here in Bydgoszcz caused by the protest of the working class against the careless treatment of social needs on the part of the leadership in charge of economic life and the men who were then in charge of planning and management of the country's economy. The crisis, the effects of which we are still experiencing and are likely to continue to experience for some time to come, had its sources in the deviation from the principle of the paramount importance of social objectives and in the fact that the system in which the leadership of the government at the time acted was arrogant, self-willed and neglectful of social consequences. This is what caused a gap to appear between words and deeds. The propaganda of achievements, which in actual fact falsified reality, engendered the lack of faith in the truth of program and declarations. Against this background occurred the phenomenon of the disintegration of public consciousness which was, moreover, torn apart by the conflicts within professional groups and entire regions. Public criticism, which included sharp expression of opinions by party members--the leadership of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship party organization among them--did not penetrate effectively to the decision-making elements. The increase in the cost of living against the background of the inflationary policy stubbornly pursued by the government, a policy which was being wrongly treated as an alleged aid to development, led in the long run to the wave of strikes in July and August this year.

We must treat with due respect and in a worthy manner the trend of protest on the part of the workers, as well as the criticisms and proposals that this trend has brought to the surface. The source of this trend lay in the material errors in the system of planning and management, a cost of living that has exceeded the planned figures, excessive price increases and a significantly lower increase in real wages than was envisaged in the plan--all of which brought about a situation in which a number of categories of working people suffered a decline in real wages in recent years. The fact that the way in which living conditions were looked upon ignored the truth and led to appearances being taken for reality and the picture of real circumstances and the criticisms levelled by the working people, which gradually amounted to a crisis of public trust--signalled besides by active members of the party, especially at the ninth plenum of the Central Committee in 1977--being neglected and rejected. It is impossible today to present a full analysis of the social and economic situation and the causes and consequences [words indistinct]. Yet the awareness of the gravity of the situation caused the Central Committee at its sixth plenum, sensing the necessity to ensure that the party had efficient leadership and that its forces were mobilized for the struggle to achieve a political solution of this crisis, to affect a change at the post of the first secretary, unanimously electing Comrade Stanislaw Kania, to fill this position.

The party's leadership is working collectively and uniformly. The sixth plenum of the party Central Committee, which in accordance with what has been said will be continuing its deliberations in the near future, will analyze the reasons for the social crisis and will also make a genuine attempt to formulate the foundations for a program to find a way out of this complicated and exceptionally difficult situation in which our country finds itself.

But already today we know enough about the main reasons for the workers' protest, which was a manifestation of this crisis. This is what brought about an appropriate selection of solutions. I wish to stress most emphatically that the only method of finding a way out of the initial and most difficult phase of this crisis was a political solution. The party applied this method. The conflict was resolved without the use of force on the basis of an agreement, precisely because the state authorities conversed with the working class in an atmosphere of good will and with the desire to loosen this tragic knot for the good of the working class and of the entire nation and in the interests of the socialist system.

Negotiations of this kind, based on mutual agreement on how to solve the social conflict--a conflict which poses a threat to the stable existence of the state--are an irrefutable achievement of our party and of those social forces which are interested in the development of the country in the interests of working people, that is, in the interests of all those who want our socialist state to be strong and legally governed.

The signatories of the social agreement which was concluded in the difficult days of August and which was signed with the full intention of carrying it out to the letter are the workers and the authorities who are acting in their joint interests. Therefore, the letter and spirit of the agreement in Gdansk and Szczecin must be consistently observed. Let us add while we are at it that whoever might want to exploit this national convulsion for antisocialist purposes, and thereby for antinational purposes, will be resolutely rebuffed.

The agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and other towns create and give rise to bilateral obligations. The government will carry out the decisions in these agreements and the entire community of working people should, as is its duty, look the truth in the eyes.

This truth is quite simply as follows: No economic assistance from outside will help us for long unless, from now on, from the moment that this social agreement was signed, we all work in an honest and productive manner. This applies to the entire economy--industry and agriculture, including in particular those enterprises which manufacture for the domestic export markets--but above all those factories and institutions which provide services for the population, in other words, factories and institutions in the foodstuffs industry, trade, urban transportation and other such spheres. We must not create fresh difficulties along a road which is so rugged anyway and which we have to traverse to put our economy in order, to heal our most vital and most sore spots, and to reform the wages system, the management and planning of production and other spheres of social and political life.

But the most urgent thing right now, the most important task is to produce the largest possible quantity--and to the highest possible standard--of foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods. Otherwise the money which will appear and which already appears in wallets will only be printed paper and will not be of real value. There might also be a shortage of basic foodstuffs.

We need a stablization of economic life and we need production. Therefore, the need for the joint aspiration of all the signatories of that wise social agreement toward stepping up the rate of work lies in the interests of the working people themselves and not solely in the interests of the government or the economic administrative bodies.

Work and production, you see, are the main guarantee for realizing the proposals which were accepted by both sides and which affect everyday life, earnings and social policy.

This statement is no trick but quite simply a very realistic piece of truth which we cannot avoid or reject. The country's economic situation is exceptionally difficult. The economy, industry and the construction industry are returning to the required rhythm very slowly.

Half-way through September, labor productivity in industry is hardly reaching a level of 80-85 percent. In all, from the beginning of this year to the present, production tasks have not been fulfilled in an amount higher than Z20 million.

This phenomenon may become more serious. There has been a further deterioration in supplies of industrial goods to the market. After 8 months, the housing construction industry has fulfilled a mere 36 percent of its tasks, especially in large metropolitan areas like Warsaw, Katowice, Krakow and Lodz. The amount of goods for export has dropped. At home we (?need) 2.8 million tons of coal, 110,000 tons of pig iron, 135,000 tons of steel, almost 14,000 automatic washing machines, 35,000 tape recorders, almost 400,000 automobile tires; 10,000 tons of cellulose, and 73 million pairs of shoes. Rural areas failed to receive 27,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, 126,000 tons of lime fertilizers, and about 1,500 tractors. This happened for various reasons, partly as a result of the inefficient system for material supplies, but a considerable part of the problem lies in the rate of work, the slowing down of its rhythm. The wisest debates will not replace work. Without it the most enlightened economic reforms will not be able to be formulated or put into practice.

It is obvious to everyone that reforms in the field of planning and management are a vital necessity, but today, in the present situation, in the face of the needs of society and export requirements, the duty of all Poles to do honest work--of workers and directors, of the intelligentsia and the direct producers of material goods--is not only beyond dispute, but is simply our only national chance to overcome the most acute difficulties and satisfy the most urgent needs.

It would be not only highly desirable, but simply a vital social necessity for the work forces and managements of enterprises to carry out a joint managerial review of their situation, of the possibilities of adapting the production profile to the needs of the market and of export, looking for opportunities to catch up wherever possible on production and to get the goods to the shops for the citizens, for all of us.

This would also be an initial step on the road to economic reform. The identification of all possibilities, of production costs, the state of its organization and the feasibility of industrial coproduction links is simply essential in a situation where enterprises and their work forces are achieving a greater independence of action than ever before.

It would not be sensible to prejudge today the shape of the future reform, particularly since it must emerge from the achievements of the economic sciences and practical knowledge and (?be based) on the experience of worker activists and the technical intelligentsia. But one can already say now that its most general shape will result from the principle of an increase in the independence of economic organizations and from the influence of work forces and workers' self-government, with a simultaneous restoration of the proper role of planning. Without precisely defining the function of the central plan, without the consolidation of its role and discipline, its implementation in a definite, defined period and with increased independece, but also increased responsibility on the part of enterprises and their work forces, it will be difficult and even absolutely impossible to achieve the harmonization of the economy, increased flexibility and proper reaction to the needs of the domestic and export markets.

The directions of reform must also take into consideration the new social situation and therefore the strivings of those forces which desire to contribute to economic progress. The Polish intelligentsia has an enormous and absolutely invaluable role to play here. Togehter with the working class, it should jointly create--that is its duty--a future and better form of socialist economy.

The restoration of the proper role of central planning means the full responsibility of the state for its feasibility, for the feasibility particularly of the linkage of industrial supply and coproduction branches; but above all for the general direction of production, in line with society's needs and the desired structure of production.

The increase in the independence of enterprises and the influence of the workers' self-government, and, therefore, of the work forces, will cause an increase in both their powers and responsibilities. This means that the financial results of enterprises should have a sensible and justified influence on the situation of work forces as a whole and of individual employees. Economic reform is an enormous task, but it can be done, because highly competent forces will be harnessed to carry it out: academics and practical men, experienced workers from industrial plants and management respresentatives.

The public discussion and, afterwards, general action by the masses of people of good will who have the country's good and the interests of the working class and all working people at heart, will constitute a guarantee of the choice of the correct road to the effective, practical introduction of the accepted principles.

There are no other guarantees. They are created solely by people, their desires and actions, and by the collective wisdom of the working class and the energetic striving to transform and improve our situation.

At this juncture I would like to set out my attitude to the role of the trade unions in social and economic life. The most important function of the trade unions--the old and newly created ones--is, of course, the defense of the interests of working people. The decay of this function was one of the reasons for the problems which caused the explosion of the social crisis. But the defense of workers' and labor interests carried out only by advancing even the most justified demands without participating in the shaping of the economic process which creates the material guarantee for fulfilling these demands would be a way which does not take into account the realities of life. It is true that the management of a production plant is fully responsible for the way it works. But it is also true that it is not enough only to control the activities of management.

If the concept of self-government and joint decisionmaking is to be more than an empty promise and if vital participation in earnings and social decisions and in shaping the policy of compensating for increases in the cost of living is to become effective, then these two "ifs" should--and I would say must--be accompanied also by joint participation in the creation of material guarantees for the reality of the directions which are being demanded as solutions in these spheres.

This means an increase in the role of the trade union movement in the shape which this movement assumes as the result of the will of its members and as the results of the choice of working people both in the operations of a factory and also in the development of all forms of activity of the trade union movement and thus also in the workers' self-government, which as the representative of the work force, and, therefore, with the absolutely necessary participation of the trade unions, will take upon itself the right of genuine joint decisionmaking together with the duty of joint responsibility.

In a state--which does not mean that it is, but by its very nature is and must be, a state of working people--in a system which serves and will serve their interests, that is, in a socialist system, workers and working people must have an increasing influence on every sphere of life, including economic life.

This does not mean the formal urging on of people to work but means wise and effective work which is full of dignity at every post and at every level, work which is paid justly, which is safe as regards health and life, but which is also disciplined and productive. This means, therefore, conscientious work which is an expression of a civic attitude toward one's own country.

Side by side with the established, experienced personnel, young people have a truly invaluable part to play in the life of the country. I am of the opinion that we have all failed to draw clear enough conclusions from the fact that young people constitute the majority of the working people of the country. The masses of young employees, well educated and ambitious, can and should provide the impetus for economic progress. The attempts at introducing innovations, the energy and the will to act on the part of young workers, in combination with the experiences of their fathers and elder brothers should find wide open gates of opportunities and a chance to fulfill their legitimate professional and social aspirations. Young people are partners, with equal rights in the process of transformation which has been started and which our party must rightly put into effect in the name of its ideals, for the sake of socialism and in the interests of the working people. In the context of the young generation, two issues must be underlined with all clarity. One of them concerns the life of young families: it is an indispensable necessity that, despite the vast amount of difficulties to which I have already referred, the program of residential buildings should be given the social rank it deserves, and not in words but in real action, that is, it should be accorded a real priority among other important economic tasks.

Connected with this--and this aspect concerns the whole of the nation--is an equitable housing policy guaranteed by a system of public control of the allocation of housing. In our capacity as the party, we will do everything in our power to overcome difficulties and give real priority to the construction of residential facilities. But in this sphere, in addition to the improvement in the system of payments, in supply and in the campaign against waste of mateials, we need, above all vigorious work and an endeavor to achieve high quality in the results of that work.

Young people make up the major part of the construction personnel and of the employees in industries which supply construction sites. In point of fact, in the sphere of housing which is so urgent and has so many painful problems, the decisions concerning the life and the future of young people lie mainly in their own hands. To put it more clearly, I would say that the social partnership of the young people amounts in this field to the realization of their responsibility, to the realization of the need for honest work the fruits of which they themselves will eventually enjoy, and the better their work is, the sooner they will enjoy it. [Words indistinct] it is necessary, in the future systems of payments and of professional promotion, to perceive the need for creating also other ways and means than only those of promoting employees on the basis of their functions.

Young experienced people endowed with commonsense and courage must be promoted in this way, on the basis of their functions, and come to occupy more posts in management, but at the same time, in parallel, there should be a way to achieve promotions on a professional basis, an opportunity to gain higher qualifications and entitlements which would bring about higher pay as a reward for real knowledge and honest work carried out in accorance with the public interest. Therefore, it is necessary to widen the horizons of opportunities for the promotion of young people in their own and, above all, in the interests of the nation as a whole. This is a very important matter and should be thoroughly studied and accepted by the public.

We say of our economy that it has been modernized to a considerable extent. This is true, but its potential is not fully utilized. This fact constitutes a very important social and economic problem. A proper exploitation of the potential of our national economy is a matter of utmost importance. One must expect this task to be fully understood by all the working people in the country. However, the duty of finding the best solutions of this issue lies on the personnel employed in economic management, including the managers of enterprises. The modernization of industry is a major development task. We have achieved some degree of modernization through a wide use of purchased licences. Many of these purchases have been well justified, but there have been some purchases which have proved less successful or concerned items of less usefulness. It is necessary to examine thoroughly the utility of purchased licences and the use that can be made of them and then draw the right conclusions. Any waste of public money should be severely condemned--in a just and honest manner.

The role of the managing personnel in the economy, and not only in the economy, lies in the assumption of full responsibility as well as the burden of wide opportunities of action--wider than they have been hitherto--including the right to take justified risks. Risk is an inevitable aspect of independence. Especially today, in the difficult economic circumstances, the managerial personnel of industry and of the economy as a whole have extremely important and responsible tasks to perform. The party expects that their experience, initiative, energy and creativity will make it possible to identify new potentials for the economy, even in the situation which is as complicated as the one we are experiencing at present. This is absolutely necessary. The established working class has an honest and fair attitude toward its management. This attitude is in the same proportion to the honest and just character of the personal attitude of the management. This is why every honest and just representative of the managing personnel can work without preoccupation and can count on the support of his workers, his colleagues and the full support of our party.

But let nobody who has transgressed the moral and ethical norm count on leniency--on justice, yes, but on leniency, no.

In the Bydgoszcz region, a considerable economic and social role is played by agriculture and crafts. The party is greatly interested in the intensive and stable expansion of private agriculture and of the socially indispensable crafts and private services. Society needs every quintal of grain and every kilogram of meat that can be produced. This is indispensable. The interests of society demand therefore that those who farm the land look at their own future prospects without any anxiety and with a sense of the social significance of their toil, in the awareness that they can plan their work for the long term. We will, it is clear, intensify the economic expansion of state and socialized farms and strengthen the social ownership of the land, but this does not mean that we will not show the same interest in the owners of private farms. The social solutions with regard to the countryside to date are proof of this. It is also an indispensable task to create further conditions for the modernization, mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. The countryside, like crafts, should develop genuine forms of self-government. The role of peasant cooperatives must be restored in the life of the countryside as well as the significance of cooperative and craftsmen's self-government, while its debureaucratization should take a rapid and effective course, in the interest of the peasants and craftsmen themselves and of the entire society.

The Polish People's Republic is the socialist state of all its citizens. Therefore, all of its citizens should and can count on full respect for their constitutional rights, because the state guarantees them all due constitutional freedoms which are within the limits of the good of the socialist homeland.

The enemy of their freedoms is hostile and antisocialist activity. There can be no agreement with that. There can be no agreement either to freedom from obligations to society and working colleagues. This is a particularly important task today, important [word indistinct], but today it has the dimension of a supremely important issue. We must jointly--all working people, all citizens--contribute to alleviating the accumulating economic difficulties and to creating conditions for the best fulfillment of all tasks contained in the agreements signed on 1 September. This date has a very symbolic significance in our history. It recalls the former isolation of Poland the outbreak of World War II. Today our country, strengthened by a system of lasting alliances with the fraternal socialist states, occupies a completely different and much more important and significant place in the world.

Our influence in international relations depends on how we are able to solve today and tomorrow our own issues and on to what level we raise our economy which is linked by numerous connections with the economy of Europe and the world. However, the most important thing is the friendly links which connect us with our socialist allies, in the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. This is of fundamental significance for the existence and independence of socialist Poland.

The high trump card in the hands of our nation is the mutually advantageous and fraternal and partner-like relations with the Soviet Union. Through the entire postwar period and in the future this alliance was the fundamental guarantee of the stability of our position in the world. I will repeat that once again: The stronger a link we are in the community of socialist states, the more we count for international relations, especially with countries having differing systems of government, and the more important our role in the world forum is and can be.

Faithfulness to these alliances and to our tried and tested allies results from the conscious choice of the socialist road to development which our nation made years ago in the most profoundly conceived national interests. We are an independent and free state, with permanent borders because Poland is a socialist state. This is one of the most important elements of postwar order in Europe.

Whoever tries to undermine the significance to Poland of the alliance with the USSR and all the socialist states is in reality acting against the most vital interests of our homeland. For that reason we oppose and will firmly oppose all those who want to undermine these alliances.

Amidst the complications and contradictions which the world faces, yet at the same time desires that lasting peaceful international relations be established and that all problems at issue and all contradictions be resolved without the use of force but through negotiations and agreements, we must and we can and even should in every respect play an important role again, in the interests of peace, but above all in the interests of socialist Poland. Everything we do, therefore, to introduce order and stability to the country's internal situation, as its citizens, we do also to strengthen the standing and authority of People's Poland in the world. What the world accepts as a strengthening of our international standing has and will have a positive influence on the country's internal situation. A prerequisite and factor for this is our permanent place in the community of socialist states. Everyone who wants himself and his family, society and Poland to prosper must be aware of this fact. Thank you for listening. [applause]

CARTER REMARKS IN CHICAGO ON POLISH SITUATION REPORTED

LD211112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter yesterday took part in a meeting organized in Chicago to mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the expatriates' organization, the Polish National Congress. Touching on the current situation in Poland, Jimmy Carter said that it looks like the crisis is moving towards a peaceful and constructive solution. He emphasized that the new credits granted to Poland by the United States to purchase food are in recognition of the attitude of the Polish public, an attitude which in the current period of positive transformations, is full of dignity. These credits will also demonstrate to the new Polish leadership America's desire to improve mutual relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD212054 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--The Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, head of the Polish delegation for the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, left Poland for New York today.

FIRST TRADE CONTRACTS WITH USSR UNDER NEW AGREEMENT

LD211750 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] As we have already reported, an agreement was signed during the recent visit to Moscow by the Polish delegation headed by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski on the additional deliveries to our country in 1980 of some food and industrial products.

In the last week Polish trade enterprises have signed the first contracts in Moscow, in accordance with the above agreement. The contracts concern, among other things, supplying Poland with 500,000 tons of wheat valued at over R55 million, as well as 6,000 tons of high-quality cotton, 6,000 tons of cellulose, 5,000 tons of sunflower oil, 100,000 tons of apatites, and rice. Some of the above-mentioned deliveries will begin in September. Talks are continuing concerning entering into further contracts resulting from the agreement on additional Soviet supplies, whose total value will amount to R85 million.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRICE CONTROL RESOLUTION CONTINUES

LD192324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] There has been a second meeting in Warsaw of the group in charge of drawing up the Council of Ministers resolution on tightening price control and reinforcing the discipline of price fixing.

The group comprises government, trade union and professional groups' representatives. Its work is led by secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Deputy Premier Tadeusz Grabski. The next version prepared of the draft takes into account the results of broad consultations held in work places and through the mass media.

The proposal for intensified price control has met with society's approval. Primary stress was laid on the important role of such control as a mechanism to counteract price rises unjustified by rising production costs and conditions of supply and demand, rises often caused by the particular interests of producers. This mainly concerns basic articles, decisive in the level of the cost of living.

During the meeting there was a broad analysis of the results of the consultations, including the proposals to add to the list of products covered by control, among others, some children's articles, school textbooks and some services. There was also discussion of the issue of the effective influence of the State Price Commission on price formation for fruit and vegetables. There was consideration of the legal problems emerging from the need to change the powers of some ministers regarding price fixing. In the amended version, it is worth stressing, the extensive list of articles covered by control was retained, as were the full and exclusive powers of the State Price Commission to fix the prices of goods new to the market. They [word indistinct] concern products found on the list.

The draft resolution also binds ministers supervising enterprises which produce articles for the market and rendering services to the population to step up supervision and control over price fixing in the economic units subordinate to them; and to apply official and disciplinary sanctions to those guilty of infringing on the principles of price fixing.

Increased controls will also be applied to prices in the agency and private trade network and in the market place.

The hopes which the public ties up with the introduction of increased price controls, writes a PAP correspondent, amount above all to the fact that, first, the public will be systematically informed about increases taking place and, second, that the price increases will not depend on individual and often unjustified decisions by managers of enterprises, but that they will be the result of the consistent and well thought-out policy of the state in this respect, with the social aspects of the matter being taken into account.

It can be said that the present version of the draft creates the conditions for implementation of these postulates.

GDANSK VOIVODSHIP PARTY EXECUTIVE HOLDS MEETING

LD191740 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Implementation of suggestions and postulates put forward for examination by the Gdansk Voivodship authorities was the topic discussed by today's session of the executive of the party's voivodship committee. Participants also acquainted themselves with the current sociopolitical situation in the region.

INTERFACTORY FOUNDING COMMITTEES HOLD MEETING

LD191532 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Gdansk, 19 Sep (PAP)--In Gdynia a meeting of representatives of the interfactory founding committees from various parts of the county has been held in the headquarters of the independent, self-governing trade unions in Gdansk. In accordance with the agenda of the proceedings the creation of individual independent, self-governing trade unions in the country and the problems of current work of the interfactory founding committees were discussed. According to the reports by founding committee representatives, the attitude of local authorities and plant managements toward independent, self-governing trade unions varies considerably. In many cases there are attempts to impede the organization of the new trade unions. Information within the country about agreements concluded in Gdansk and Szczecin and about the process whereby new trade unions are coming into being is still insufficient. At the joint session of representatives of 35 interfactory founding committees from all over the country the decision was taken to register as a single independent, self-governing trade union, bearing the name Solidarity [Solidarnosc].

The Consultative Commission [Komisja Porozumicwawcza] was set up with Lech Walesa at its head and with headquarters in Gdansk. The registration of the union will be in accordance with the Gdansk draft statute which will incorporate amendments with regional requirements taken into consideration. The statute will be adopted at the next meeting, scheduled for next Monday.

On Tuesday, represenatives of the interfactory founding committees from all over the country will go to Warsaw to register the new union. It has been decided that the statute will be in force until the first congress of the founding committees.

SEVERAL UNIONS LEAVE MAIN UNION ORGANIZATION

LD192130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] A plenary session of the state and social workers' trade union central board was held in Warsaw today. It has been decided that the union will now carry out its activities as a self-governed and autonomous organization, independent of the central council of trade unions.

There is also news that decisions to leave the central council of trade unions have also been taken today by the central boards of the trade union of workers in the construction industry, the trade union of trade and cooperative workers and the trade union of municipal and local economy workers.

WORKERS COMMENT ON FORMING NEW TRADE UNIONS

LD220856 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] We have already reported that an Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Unions] is active in the Lubusz region. Associated within it are associated MKZ's which have been formed in many Zielona Gora enterprises. The following committees joined yesterday: The Zielona Gora construction combinat, regional technical inspectorate, the office of studies and planning of the regional commerce and services, the Luxmet cooperative, Sanepid and the House of Books. Today, representatives of the MKZ of the NSZZ's, led by its Chairman Kazimierz Skorupski, met a similar committee operating in Gorzow. Let us listen to what Ryszard Olejniczak has to say:

[Begin recording] May I introduce Mr Edward Borocki, from the Gorzow District power and heating plant.

[Borocki] I am engaged in forming NSZZ's because, in my view, before we can lift our economy from its deep crisis we have to mobilize ourselves. This means that Polish workers and citizens have to work effectively. That our government must govern sensibly, that the party must guide the people skillfully. And we are joining in the NSZZ's in order to become a worthy partner of the government, the party, to make sure that more attention is paid to us than so far. And anyway, former First Secretary of the party Center Committee Edward Gierek did admit that too great a gap had existed between the government and the public. And the only way I can see to improvement is for all of us to be united in NSZZ's.

[Different voice] My name is Tadeusz Kolodziejski from the Ursus engineering plant. In our plant the organization of NSZZ's was spontaneous--everybody is in favor of the independent trade union movement. In favor of making sure that we, here on the shop floor, are represented by the independent unions. We want to make sure that we depend on nobody, on no political, social factors or even our government. And this is the way, in my view, that everybody will regard the independent unions. It is not the top, but we here on the shop floor, who will decide every issue. [end recording]

STUDENTS UNION HOLDS PLENUM; DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE

LD201958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] In Uniejow, Konin Voivodship, the deliberations of the plenary session of the main board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] are continuing. The extension of the deliberations was decided by the complexity of the problems being discussed and the multiplicity of views on issues connected with the events of the past weeks: with the country's social, political and economic situation; with the obligations of students and with the role and place of the students' organization in the coming transformations.

During the discussion, the outline of the program of work of the SZSP in the new academic year is taking a definite shape. It is being stressed that the union, wanting to continue as an ideological and political organization, effectively representing students' aspirations, must check its program and discard what was harmful in its previous activity.

Proposals and suggestions addressed to university authorities and to union activists and members are being formulated at the plenum.

Further Details

LD220900 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--The board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students debated in Uniejow, Konin Voivodship, trying to define the most important duties of the student milieu and the tasks of the union in the light of the events of the last weeks and Poland's social, political and economic situation.

The plenary meeting reviewed questions of nationwide significance and in this connection the duties and tasks of young intelligentsia. The participants in the session voiced their firm will to consistently act to implement the agreements, to improve Poland's socio-political system in close alliance with the working class and the PUWP. The debaters expressed their unanimous view on the necessity of carrying out a businesslike analysis of the sources of difficulties and of deepening socialist democracy in Poland on the basis of the conclusions drawn from this analysis.

Many participants voiced their concern over the reform of the school system now being implemented and stressed the necessity of increasing the state care for the national culture, education and science. They emphasized the need for broad and reliable information for the society about the state of the nation, the socio-economic situation, and for an unrestricted flow of information and views and of encouraging criticism. The conclusions are contained in a resolution unanimously adopted by the board.

The plenum also adopted an annex to the resolution which specifies postulates of the academic milieux. These postulates concern calls for full autonomy of higher schools, the guaranteeing of the participation of students in the representative organs on an equal footing, the setting up of self-governing bodies at departments and institutes, the ensuring of a just and democratic system of enrollment for studies and increasing the role of criticism and open scientific polemics. Proposals for a reform of the system of grants and other financial demands were also formulated.

CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING WORKERS' ECONOMIC DEMANDS

LD201915 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Realization of the working people's economic demands depends most of all on increasing the supply of goods to the market. Such demands include, among other things, slowing down the too rapid growth of the cost of living.

According to preliminary calculations, as a result of wage increases the population's purchasing power will increase by Z100 billion in the coming year. Yet at the Poznan trade fair buyers were offered a much smaller quantity of goods than last year. It is also known that although, in the first 8 months of this year industry supplied more goods to the market than planned, there is a shortage of some particularly important goods.

The supplies derived from imports can only partly improve the situation even if one notes that the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has earmarked for extra purchases of food about 120 million foreign currency zloty. We are therefore faced today with a situation in which the market balance is threatened more than last year or previous years. This can result not only in difficulties in purchasing of many goods but also in complications in the announced prices' control and analysis of the cost of living.

Given the growing discrepancy between purchasing power and supply of goods it is difficult to discount the possibility that particularly attractive goods will find their way onto the black market, outside the framework of socialized commerce. This is a phenomenon the symptoms of which we have been observing for many years. So if we base prices on production costs, as is the intention, then only an adequate supply of goods, one that balances out demand, can ensure that the basic goods really reach the citizens through the system of controlled commerce. So it is now mainly up to producers, since the extent of market supplies next year depends on them.

Many industrial enterprises work forces prove that they are aware of the current situation. Production for the domestic market is given true priority and, what is more, is being implemented in spite of persisting difficulties in deliveries of some raw and other materials.

Implementation of the justified demands for improvement in supplies to the domestic market, mainly regarding food, also depends on improvement in the functioning of retail outlets, limiting of excessive transportation of this type of products and reduction of wastages and faulty products.

CONTINUING INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS REMAIN IN WARSAW

LD210810 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1530 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Work forces of Warsaw enterprises are having a hard time coping with their current tasks. New decisions have been made, it is true, to streamline industrial performance, but shortages of materials, problems with cooperation and never-ending discussions during working hours continue. I mention cooperation because without sound, regular supplies of parts, sound output is not possible. And Warsaw industry is based mainly on cooperation. Our builders' problems are by no means lighter; so far they have only managed to complete 30 percent of their annual plan and there is an enormous backlog in the construction of shops, commercial outlets, schools and nurseries. At present it is necessary to construct at least 35,000 apartments annually to make up the backlog and meet public demand.

Supply Problems

LD221016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Reports are coming in from various parts of the country about the industrial production troubles affecting the work forces of many plants. The [word indistinct] work stoppages caused by the strikes are having a negative effect on the work rhythm of various production plants.

For instance: the Warsaw automobile plant in Zeran has been working in difficult conditions for several weeks now. First there were disruptions in production supplies from Polmo in Szczecin and later with supplies of lacquer from Wloclaweki and then of subassemblies from Kozuchow for the Polonez car and the Fiat-125.

The Krakow building industry also reports great delays in fulfilling the plan because of delayed supplies of aggregate, cement and joinery.

SZCZECIN JOURNALISTS UNION TO FORM INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION

LD220834 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] A general open meeting of the local SDP [Association of Polish Journalists] branch was held in Szczecin yesterday. Among other things the journalists decided to call a special congress of the association, to transform the association into an independent, creative, professional organization, to prepare press and censorship legislation which would be in accord with the spirit of political and sociomoral renewal. The resolution calls for the abolition of existing barriers in news gathering, and speaks in favor or working out a general idea behind the activity of radio and television centers and press outside Warsaw.

ZIELONA GORA UNION VOIVODSHIP REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD220858 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] The functioning of trade unions still remains the main topic of discussion by various social groups in both Lubusz voivodships. Here is a report by Idalia Blaszczyk.

At the voivodship office in Zielona Gora another meeting was held today between the representastives of independent Self-Governing TradeUnions [NSZZ] and Zielona Gora Governor Zbigniew Cyganik. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Governor Dionizy Gajny. The Interfactory Founding Committee of the NSZZ of the Lubusz voivodships is being chaired by Mr Kasimierz Skorupski, employee of the Lubusz Theatre named after Leon Kurczkowski.

Generally speaking, talks with the representatives of the voivodship authorities have concerned organizational matters, committee activity and problems concerning premises, duplication of materials and telephones. The committee has been operating in Zielona Gora for a few days. Kasimierz Skorupski, what are its tasks?

[Skorupski] The main task of the founding committee of the NSZZ is efficient organization of the NSZZ in Zielona Gora and Lubusz. In view of the above, we have been registering existing founding committees and those which are currently being established. We also give all possible advice on procedural matters, such as the organization of meetings in work enterprises. We provide information on all problems troubling the people, such as the relief and loan fund, holidays and nursing homes, and we explain how these matters will be treated by the newly created NSZZ.

[Blaszczyk] This information is particularly important since the NSZZ still do not have legal status. Their statutes are being prepared, and it is expected that they will be approved in the next few days. The NSZZ from the entire country can be registered at the voivodship court in Warsaw, and then the unions will become legal and the situation much clearer. You mentioned work enterprises. Which founding committees of work enterprises have applied to the interfactory committee?

[Skorupski] Just to mention a few of the largest: from Zielona Gora numerous design offices have applied, Nowita, carpet factory, Numel, Nafta from Zielona Gora, the Power Station--the list grows from hour to hour. Applications have been coming from factories in Zielona Gora and also from the voivodship. We have received an application from Odra cotton thread factory in Nowa Sol. Meetings concerning the organization of NSZZ should be held solely after working hours and in no way conflict with work efficiency. We appeal, and I personally appeal to work forces in all enterprises and economic units in Zielona Gora for efficient and productive work. This is for the benefit of all of society. We appeal for efficient and most productive work.

KRAKOW LENIN COMBINE WORKERS MEET 18 SEPTEMBER

LD191746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Summary] A meeting of representatives of management and the work force took place yesterday at the Lenin combine in Krakow. They discussed current production problems and current events and how to make good the production backlog.

"The backlog in August amounted to: 7,000 tons of crude iron, 27,000 tons of steel and 48,000 tons of semifinished products.

"In addition, the overhaul of the main large furnace makes rhthmical production very difficult.

"The status of the trade union movement is also unclear in the combine. On the one hand, the old council and the Central Council of the Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union are trying to reorganize the union and make it more attractive for workers. On the other hand, the newly established workers' committees are active as foundations for the independent trade unions.

"The work force is involved in discussions about these matters, but meanwhile, both sides are still engaged in discussing the statutes.

"The first sign of implementation of the agreements signed on the coast is that work has begun on reorganization of the wage scale. The fundamental criteria for this reorganization are the level of the existing earnings, (?the quality of work) and qualifications.

"But in all of yesterday's speeches there was an accent of sorrow and disappointment. Our tragedy as members of the party is--it was stated yesterday at the foundry--that the majority of the postulates signed by government had been put forward a long time ago. During the discussion preceding the eighth congress, the combine put forward 250 proposals. To the 90 proposals sent to the central bodies, the combine committee received replies to less than one-half of them. The replies were rather formal, laconic. For example, to the proposal that shops should stop selling home-produced goods in short supply, it was stated that this is a necessity because the country's economic situation calls for it.

"But after the events in Gdansk, this problem was settled in less than 2 weeks.

"It was stated in the discussion that it is not true that the party has lost contact with the masses. This contact was lost by the leadership. After all, ordinary members of the PZPR are among the membership of the workers' committees.

"This means that even during the very difficult time for the party they did not lose their social authority. But the situation of the so-called lower party levels is very difficult. The wave of general criticism (?reveals, however,) that the vast majority of the lower party levels are men with clean hands.

"Therefore, if you want to assuage public opinion, defend the broad party aktiv, it is necessary, with the help of appropriate commissions, to carry out an appraisal of personnel and punish the guilty, those who have exploited their posts to enrich themselves."

CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HOUSING PROBLEMS

LD202226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Summary] "Today, despite it being a work-free Saturday, the subject of our program is completely unofficial. We shall be speaking about matters that arouse great social emotions--about housing construction.

"We cannot say that the subject of increasing housing construction and improving its quality had not been mentioned in recent years. A lot has been said on this subject, but the great number of words spoken on this matter were not accompanied by results. This has disturbed public opinion and especially those who are waiting for their own accommodations.

"In the protocol of the agreement between the Government Commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee on (?31 August this year) in Gdansk shipyard we read:

"As regards Point 19, which reads: to shorten the waiting period for accommodations, it was decided:

"By 31 December this year voivodship authorities will present a program for improving the housing situation, its aim will be to shorten the waiting period for accommodations. This program will be subjected to broad discussion by the people of the voivodship and will also be discussed with the appropriate organizations: the Association of Polish Urbanists, [words indistinct] and others.

"The program should also take into account the exploitation of the existing factories producing prefabricated components for houses, and the further development of (?housing) construction.

"Similar actions will take place throughout the country.

"So much for the Gdansk agreement. Let us now look at the situation in housing construction.

"We have invited Tadeusz Opolski, departmental director of general constructions in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials."

Replying to a question on the housing situation Opolski said that so far the plan for this year is only 36 percent implemented. These accommodations are completely finished and ready for occupation. In addition there are about 300,000 square meters of accommodations ready for occupation, except that some facilities, like heating, are not yet installed. There are also many houses and flats whose outer and inner walls, the roof and so on are completed but which are not finished inside. There are shortages of ballast, cement and steel, but these shortages do not affect this year's construction program. The effect will be felt next year. The delays in finishing accommodations are caused mainly by shortages of trained labor and materials, especially floor surfaces, paints, and glues.

Opolski concluded: The housing construction industry is, on the whole, well equipped as regards mechanization of labor for the preparation of building sites and the work on the actual construction of buildings and houses. But there is a shortage of mechanized equipment for finishing work inside houses and buildings. Power-driven tools are particularly needed.

GOOD PRODUCTION RESULTS REPORTED ON WORK-FREE SATURDAY

LD202328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] On this work-free Saturday many factories have had good production results. In the Szczecin region, teams of many enterprises employed in the construction of the chemical combine Police-2 were on the job. Reports on a regular working rhythm have also come in from the aluminium works in Skawina, near Krakow, from the phosphatic fertilizer plant in Lubon and from factories in Czestochowa.

OLD-AGE, DISABILITY PENSIONS TO BE RAISED

LD220900 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Old-age and disability pensions (?for the) so-called "old purse" that is granted before January 1, 1976, and the lowest allowances will be raised as of January 1, 1981, in what is the first step towards a sweeping reform of the whole pensions system. 2.2 million people will benefit from the first raises.

All "old purse" monthly pensions will be raised by 500 zlotys. Lowest pension floor now amounting to 1800 zlotys a month will be raised to 2100 zlotys and the rise will cover pensions granted both before and after 1976.

Also the lowest family and disability pensions will go up as from January 1, 1981. The minimum (?floor level) will be increased by 300 zlotys. The [words indistinct] wife or husband will be increased by 400 zlotys for families with monthly income of up to 2000 zlotys. On the other hand, all pensioners' families, independently of their incomes will receive a special monthly allowance of 500 zlotys for a spouse who is over 80 years old or seriously disabled.

The above increases apply to all pensioners except farmers, policemen and career (?military).

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DISCUSSES DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE

LD212008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] In an interview granted to PAP the chief public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic, Lucjan Czubinski, stated that the Public Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Poland follows in its activities the criterion of full compliance with the rule of law and order in our country. A universal awareness of this fact is particularly important today in the period of widespread discussions and increased public criticisms, during which there are coming to light issues which have been tolerated or played down in the past at various places of employment or in various sections of the community.

To the question as to what the Public Prosecutor's Office is doing at present to strengthen the position of law and order in our country the chief public prosecutor replied by recalling that the office has always endeavored, within its functions, to react to irregularities which are brought to its notice. Czubinski also said that today especially the Public Prosecutor's Office is particularly counting on the sensitivity of public opinion and on signals received from citizens. Of course, these signals must be true and have substance; they should not amount to indirect hearsay information. Everyone who thinks that he sees something wrong or feels that he has suffered injustice through the violation of the law, everyone who is of the opinion that he is being slandered, can approach officials of the public prosecutor's office on the subject. The duties of the Public Prosecutor's Office include the proper protection of citizens' rights and safeguarding their individual and collective interests, just as much as the fight against crime. We shall carry out these duties consistently because this is how we interpret our obligations toward the state and the nation, he said.

With the aim of protecting the rights and interests of the citizens and of the state as a whole, we have developed--and we shall continue to intensify--preventive action. This action covers intensified control of the observance of the law in various units of economic administration and state management. As a result of such activities we detected, for instance, last year between 10,000 and 20,000 situations in which there occurred infringements of laws and we applied for the necessary changes to be effected. At the same time we submitted to the central authorities some 150 general reports which dealt with diverse areas of law infringement. These included such problems as the question of the observance of the regulations related to labor safety and hygiene at places of employment, causes of failures to ensure full payment of alimonies, and action aimed at limiting waste and bad management in the construction of residential accommodation. We have taken action against the falsification of statistical reports and in the last 2 years we instigated over 100 investigatory proceedings.

Many of the control activities of the Public Prosecutor's Office, with regard to the adherence to law and the legality of administrative decisions, have been undertaken thanks to information and submissions received from individual citizens. For example, following proposals from citizens more than 4,500 administrative decisions have been investigated; in 507 cases public prosecutors raised objections to decisions which were not in accordance with the law. In more than 2,000 cases they applied for proceedings to be instigated against the persons concerned under regulations related to their employment, service discipline or financial responsibility.

We attach particular importance to action in criminal proceedings being fully in accordance with the law. I wish to state that during the supervision of preparatory proceedings which are conducted by organs of the civic militia, the prosecutor's office makes sure that the legal principles pertaining to the carrying out of these activities are strictly observed.

Replying to a question by the reporter about too much tolerance being shown sometimes toward such phenomena as abusive practices, corruption, squandering and bribery the chief public prosecutor said that it is necessary to act more resolutely both against those who break the law and also against those whose duty it is to perform official supervision and control. The chief public prosecutor said that losses amounting to many million zloty result, for instance, from irregularities in concluding and not executing export and import contracts.

Investigations carried out last year by the Public Prosecutor's Office revealed that as a result of unnecessary and premature purchases imported machinery and equipment worth about Z4 billion had not been put to proper use in 29 enterprises. One example of damaging activities in foreign trade is export transactions concluded by Kazimierz Tyranski, former director general of the Minex import-export enterprise. As a result of these activities our economy suffered considerable losses. In this affair, which has been continuing since September of 1979, charges were presented to a court last month.

In a number of cases contracts which were unfavorable for us were connected with considerable gains in wealth being made by certain persons holding responsible posts in the foreign trade apparatus. Such actions do not go unpunished. An investigation has been in progress since 23 June of this year into the activities of Stanislaw Radosz, former voivoda of Leszno, suspected of exploiting his post to achieve personal gain. Among other things, he is charged with deriving material gain by handing out car coupons to various people. Other persons cooperating with Stanislaw Radosz in these underhanded dealings were arrested with him.

At present a total of about 100 serious cases of economic crime are in progress. About 20 of these are connected with the falsifying of economic and financial accounts.

Investigations have been in progress since 3 September in the matter of excesses, bad management and squandering in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. To date it is not possible to determine exactly the scope of irregularities of a criminal nature and of personal responsibility for individual acts. However, on the basis of what has been established so far there exists a basis for preferring charges against certain members of the former leadership of the committee, including its former Chairman Maciej Szczepanski. In this connection the Public Prosecutor's Office is examining the matter of tabling a motion in the Sejm of lifting the deputy's immunity currently enjoyed by Maciej Szczepanski in order to allow the institution of criminal proceedings against him.

DAILY URGES RETURN TO STATUTES, ADVOCATOR PURGE OF RANKS

AU121811 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Sep 80 p 3

[Editorial: "When We Have the Party in Mind--Words and Attitudes"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE WAS, IS AND WILL ALWAYS BE A FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE, AS WELL AS AN ELEMENTARY FACT OF OUR COUNTRY'S LIFE AND DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS A CLEAR LINK BETWEEN THE PARTY AND THE HISTORICAL SOLUTIONS WHOSE EXPRESSION IS THE SOCIALIST POLAND OF OUR DAYS, AND ALL OUR COMMON AND GENUINE--AND THEREFORE INVIOLATE--ACHIEVEMENTS. IN THE SAME WAY, THERE IS A LINK BETWEEN A CRUCIAL PART OF THE REASONS FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS AND THE DEFORMATIONS AND WEAKNESSES THAT HAVE ASSERTED THEMSELVES IN THE PARTY'S INTERNAL LIFE AND ACTIVITIES.

Eliminating these deformations and overcoming these weaknesses are the basic conditions for carrying out a permanent and productive renewal and are a key to the changes that have been most obviously demonstrated by the past few weeks events and that many comrades advocated previously. We have in mind difficult and painful problems. Honest party members are now discussing these problems and not as casual observers who say that they were outside the main stream of events. We are pondering these problems as the people, who--through their tasks and duties, through their opportunities to influence affairs and people and through their militancy prompted by ideological considerations--were in the midst of all that had happened for good or for bad. They were in the midst of what were true values and of what was merely superficial gloss, in the midst of true words and the words that denied reality, in the midst of effective efforts and of seeming activities, in the midst of genuine and deeply experienced features of party life and in the midst of sterile rituals.

In order to consider and unravel this tangle of complicated problems for the greatest benefit of Poland, it is necessary to return to our party's statutes, which translate fundamental Leninist principles of Communist Party integrity into the language of our traditions and conditions. No study is more important now than the study of these statutes, because they provide they key to comprehension of the phenomena that triggered the crisis and supply the interpretation of the principles that must be reinstated in order to overcome this crisis.

OUR STATUTES ARE GOOD AND WISE. THEY ARE WELL THOUGHT OUT AND HAVE BEEN TESTED BY OUR EXPERIENCE. THEY FULFILL EVERY CONDITION TO BECOME THE RALLYING POINT OF OUR ORDERED THOUGHTS ABOUT THE PARTY AND OF THE PROCESSES OF GENUINE RENEWAL.

That applies especially to internal party democracy. The party people and the nonparty people who are with us in our honest concern for the country have already said that--if the notion of socialist democracy involving all the people in all its aspects and forms is not to be an idle notion and a promise that cannot be fulfilled--the implementation of democracy must originate with the inner democracy of the party and must have its guarantees and models from the party.

The elementary tenets of the statutes clearly define the most important features of the party's internal democracy. They concern the key role of all elected party bodies and their collective activities.

The statutes define the correct relations between party bodies, aktivs and the apparatus, and stress the decisive significance of basic party organizations and the right of the mass of PZPR members to evaluate and control the performance of the authorities they elect. The statutes provide an extensive platform for discussions by the party--by its aktivs and organizations --of all the problems that are of key importance for the party and the country. They create additional opportunities to defend one's position in these discussions. An individual has the right to appeal to higher party bodies if he finds it impossible to agree--because of his sense of party responsibility--with the position assumed by a given level of the party structure.

The statutes lay down the principles and conditions that are necessary for criticism and self-criticism and oblige one to use these principles and conditions, not in order to indulge in sensational discoveries,but to engage in ordinary, daily efforts to analyze and improve the position in all sphere of work--from top to bottom. The statutes stress the need to carefully listen to criticism and condemn every attempt to suppress it. They warn against the tendency to classify those who criticize as people who act in bad faith or from alien positions, unless such conduct can be proved beyond any doubt.

Our party's "basic law" also speaks of the tremendous importance of the democracy of party elections. The formulas in this regard contain a clear warning against the spread of the system by which the members of the party ruling bodies are merely appointed. Such a system leads inevitably to the lowering of the authority of those bodies, to the violation of the principles of just evaluation of people and to so-called arrangements in party life.

IMPORTANT STATUTORY REGULATIONS ARE CONCERNED WITH THE DUTY OF ORGANIZING AN EXTENSIVE FLOW OF HONEST INFORMATION FROM TOP TO BOTTOM AND VICE VERSA. THE LENINIST TENETS OF THIS SUBJECT EXPRESS A SIMPLE IDEA TO THE EFFECT THAT THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH SHOULD BE THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF THE CIRCULATION OF THOUGHTS AND IDEAS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE LOCAL BODIES AND THEIR AKTIVS.

Any tendency to reduce the flow of information, to paper things over and to embellish them threatens to tear the Central Committee away from the truth of the life that is best known to those who are in the midst of it. On the other hand, it threatens to restrict and impoverish one's knowledge about the motives and premises of individual party decisions. It threatens the ideological and objective motivations of the party members, who engage in militant activities in their own communities.

OUR STATUTES, WHICH ARE BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM, ALSO CONTAIN THE BASIC INSTRUCTIONS ON PARTY UNITY, COHESION AND DISCIPLINE. THEY CONTAIN A WISE INSTRUCTION THAT DISCUSSIONS BE FOLLOWED BY ACTIVITIES THAT ARE HOMOGENOUS AND EFFECTIVE BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY A MAJORITY VOTE. THEY CONTAIN THE INSTRUCTION THAT THESE ACTIVITIES BE SUPPORTED BY THE ENERGY OF THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF PARTY MEMBERS SOLVING OUR CHIEF JOINT TASKS. THIS IS AN IMPERATIVE OF CONSCIOUS UNITY.

Such unity must be above all an ideological unity--that is, it must represent the party ranks' general agreement as to the main principles of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of the statutes that reflect that ideology and as to the understanding of patriotism and internationalism as the motives that are most strongly linked to the socialist social ideals, to the political principles and the alliances that are consistent with those ideals.

People show their true worth in struggle and in difficult situations when they do not wait for detailed instructions, but take action amidst difficulties and thus prove their party integrity. Today many party members are already proving their party integrity in this way--by doing constructive things, which are not easy. However, those who, during the difficult trial of the present events, not only did not prove equal to the duties they had voluntarily assumed, but even demonstrated positions on basic questions that conflicted with party principles--those party members should not remain in the party ranks. They should not, because PZPR membership calls for a clear ideological and political self-awareness.

THE THIRD GROUP OF STATUTURY PRINCIPLES CONCERNS THE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT MORAL ASPECTS THAT INCLUDE MODESTY IN THE ORDINARY MEANING AND IN THE MORE PROFOUND IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL MEANING OF THE WORD. ONLY THE MODESTY OF THE PARTY AS A WHOLE AND OF ITS MEMBERS AND FUNCTIONARIES AT ALL LEVELS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE THAT THE PARTY IS A SERVANT OF ITS WORKER SOCIAL BASE AND OF THE PEOPLE. ONLY MODESTY IS CONSISTENT WITH MAN'S GENERAL IDEAS OF SOCIALISM.

If we listen carefully to the voice of the public, beginning with the voice of the party--which is an important part of the public voice--we will hear that people want to see a clearly defined line beyond which is the sphere of such phenomena of conduct as arrogance, which is inconsistent with the posture of the communist; egocentric self-praise; inclination to arbitrary decisions and faith in their infallibility, which inevitably produces voluntarism; as well as greed, which belongs to a different category of negative phenomena; the mad race to accumulate consumer goods; and the appropriation of public assets for private gain.

The party statutes contain clear formulations on the questions mentioned. What matters is that those principles are always and everywhere observed by every party member--from top to bottom--and that this observance is effectively controlled.

The painful issue of purging our party ranks is now on the agenda. It is the issue of purging those individuals who have lost their honesty, have succumbed to the temptations of a life that is easy and have been stained by corruption. Despite the views that the opponents of the party are trying to spread, those individuals are nothing more than just a fringe of our ranks. Although the proof of that is easy to demonstrate, that fringe has cast a shadow on so many other honest and wholeheartedly committed party members. That is why the party must purge itself of the people who defile its good name and violate its credibility. That is beyond doubt as is the fact that the party must carry out the purge in deeping with its statutory laws and the general principles of socialist legality. That means that the purge will be carried out after all the facts have been thoroughly examined. It also means that the party will oppose every attempt to extend the odium of the rot and, let us admit, of the inadmissible tolerance of this rot to the honest party and state cadres.

AT THE MOST RECENT CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENTS WERE MADE CONCERNING EVERY SUBJECT DISCUSSED IN THIS EDITORIAL. THEY WERE MADE IN HEAT OF THE MOMENT, AND THAT IS WHY THEY ARE ALL THE MORE IMPORTANT. THE WILL TO CONSISTENTLY RETURN TO THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF PARTY INTEGRITY WAS DOCUMENTED, BUT THIS WILL NOT TAKE PLACE BY VIRTUE OF EVEN THE MOST CORRECT DECLARATION. IT CAN TAKE PLACE ONLY IN THE PROCESS THAT IS ATTENDED BY THE BROAD AKTIVS, BY ALL TRUE POLISH COMMUNISTS AND BY ALL THE PEOPLE WHO ARE TOGETHER WITH THE PARTY FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE, WHO POSSESS PARTY CARDS.

Such a process has already begun in our thoughts, discussions and activities. These activities are taking place in the difficult conditions that require exceptional political militancy and a resolute struggle against the real adversaries of socialism. But the activities are necessary so that we can crown our present work and struggle with the results that satisfy the interests of the workers class and the interests of Poland and socialism.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH ATTACKS STRIKE ACTIVITIES OF KOR MEMBERS

AU191227 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Piotr Tomaszewski article: "False Friends"]

[Text] In our reports on the worker strikes in the coastal and other regions of the country, we have frequently mentioned the crucial factor that was hindering a rapid agreement between the government commissions and the strike committees. This factor was the antisocialist forces which tried to infiltrate into the striking factories and influence the workers' attitudes and demands. The false friends of the worker class specialize in capitalizing on all features of discontent.

Our editorial board has received many letters and telephone calls complaining that we use too few facts and too few names and too many generalizations when writing about the issues that are of utmost importance for the nation and for Poland. "If there are people who openly come out against our system and if such people wanted to influence the events in Gdansk or in Szczecin, their names and their views should be made public," Ryszard Ch. from Pruszkow writes. He is absolutely right.

It would be a mistake to think that if something or someone is not written about and is not mentioned in press publications, this something and this someone does not exist.

The KOR and the people belonging to it are a reverse case. The less we talk about their true faces, the greater chance they have of reaching the people who are not or who are less aware than others, and of winning--through their impudence and demagogy--especially those who protest and are dissatisfied with their living and working conditions.

That is why we must begin with what constitutes elementary political knowledge: that the ideological confrontation between socialism and capitalism has continued for dozens of years and has gained in intensity especially in the past few years. "Undermining socialism from the inside" is the method that is being used against the socialist countries in this confrontation. We know what this method is aimed at: If you are unable to defeat socialism in an open armed struggle, we should rely on the people or groups of people who--for political reasons--will not accept the socialist system and are ready to act against it in a more or less open manner. Such people are recruited for the purpose of "softening up" or "weakening" socialism.

Poland, which is situated in a strategically important region, is not only a crucial element of the socialist community, but is also an area on the map of Europe that is ideologically and politically divided. Gaining any advantage whatever, precisely along the Vistula, would be much more than a tactical success for the anticommunist forces; it would be a strategic success.

There are groups in Poland that for years have been supporting such plans and that cooperate with the Western press, RFE and the DEUTSCHE WELLE, which are hostile to socialist Poland. The activity of the KOR Social Self-Defense Committee has been particularly obvious. People erroneously link the establishment of this committee to the June events in 1976. What happened at that time was that the establishment of the KOR was formally proclaimed and its members began their activities. [paragraph continues]

However, the nucleus of the KOR came into being much earlier--in May 1975--when a group of various dissidents, including the later founders of the KOR, gathered in Geneva and decided to organize a movement under the slogan that human and citizen rights must be defended--allegedly. From the very beginning they planned to transfer their activities to the socialist countries. The funds for the activities of this group, which was antisocialist from the very beginning, were provided by subversive centers.

The KOR was established in Poland in September 1976 precisely for that reason. Later on it changed its name to the Social Self-Defense Committee--KOR. But the aforementioned reason was not the only one; the very funds were also a reason. Technological means to pursue printing and publishing activities continue to arrive in Poland.

Of course, the slogans proclaimed by the KOR sound at times promising and attractive, and that which is the crux of this political group's activity is concealed all too well--at least for domestic considerations.

The social tension in the coastal region and the just protest demonstrated by the worker class became new excellent opportunities for the KOR activists. These opportunities were excellent opportunities for the KOR activists. These opportunities were all the better because they made it easier to infiltrate the worker community. This was a very remarkable reorientation: As late as 1968--during the March events--the leading activitists of the present KOR insulted our workers as "nincompoops" and told them to "dig ditches," denying them any right to take an interest in politics. Later on the "doctrine" was changed: It is impossible to combat socialism in Poland if you do not have the trust of the workers class--the nation's main force. The strikes in the coastal region, triggered off by workers' just demands, seemed to favor the new policy.

As early as 16 August representatives of the KOR--Bohdan Borusewicz, permanent representative in the Gdansk area, and the agitators M. and B. Rybinskis, D. Kobzdeja, T. Szczudlowski, M. Grzywaczewski and A. Hall--appeared in front of the gates of the No 2 Gdansk shipyards. Two of these persons made their way into the shipyards and attended the sessions of the Strike Committee.

Two other KOR members arrived at the shipyards on the same day: K. Bielinski and E. Milewicz. None of these people were, of course, in any way connected with the shipyards.

We must clearly state: Worker strike activities and just demands are one thing and the KOR people's efforts to quickly join the strike in order to capitalize on the surge of social discontent are another thing. In no case must the strike in the coastal region and elsewhere be identified with the KOR activities. Nor must the slogans proclaimed by workers be identified with the promptings of "helpers." What the KOR emissaries tried to do was simply capitalize on the workers' discontent. This was the aim from the very beginning to the very end of the strikes, regardless of how far the KOR was able to achieve its goals. What is more, some strike committees got rid of these alien elements themselves and sent the KOR people out into the street.

At the session of the Strike Committee in the Lenin shipyards, B. Borusewicz did not take the floor. He did his work "behind the scenes": He advocated a prolongation of the strike and prompted the slogans that strike at Poland's political foundations and national interests. He kept in constant touch with the "command post" in Warsaw, where KOR leaders Kuron and Michnik kept vigils. Special couriers commuted between the coastal region and Warsaw all the time.

Another KOR member--Konrad Bielinski from Warsaw, who cooperated with Miroslaw Chojecki--was busy in Gdansk. In the shipyard printing works, which has been taken over by force, they drafted and published propaganda leaflets and materials for distribution within and outside the shipyards "in the name of workers."

The rallies within the Gdansk shipyards were attended by representatives of all the antisocialist groups active in the coastal region. When Lech Walesa, chairman of the Strike Committee, announced over the loudspeaker system on 28 August that the strikers and the authorities had reached agreement and that the strike would end, the "activists" led by Burosewicz began to agitate in favor of continuing the strike. For this reason Borusewicz visited other factories in the tricity. The aim was obvious: As the KOR emissaries said, they wanted an extension of social discontent and a "general strike." From the very beginning the antisocialist forces did not care what price the country would have to pay for the prolonged inertia of large sections of the economy. It is true that if a catastrophe ensued, the slogans about "patriotism" as proclaimed by the KOR people would lose their meaning, but the KOR aims would have been achieved.

Patriotism? In his interview for the West German DER SPIEGEL, Adam Michnik doubted the Polish character of Silesia and the western territories. DER SPIEGEL reacted with obvious relish to such doubts, and we can hardly wonder why.

Michnik, who DER SPIEGEL interviewed because of the strikes in Poland, also confided that he was not in favor of an "economic embargo against Poland." We quote him: "All I want is the discussion of human rights to be made a condition for trade talks." This means that Michnik wants impunity for the people engaging in antisocialist activities. Well, when a Polish citizen sees the need for such a "tied transaction" why should DIE WELT AM SONNTAG, another FRG paper, not suggest: Let us give Poland credit if it pawns...Pomerania and Silesia in exchange?

To end this article let me quote John Darnton, the Warsaw correspondent of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, who wrote on 25 August:

"The KOR was knowingly keen on enticing the workers.... The Gdansk workers' complaints are so profound that a single problem and a single orator were enough to close down the shipyards. This was all that was needed on the morning of 14 August."

One could argue with this somewhat simplified diagnosis couched in glossy literary terms. but one must give full credit to this American journalist on one score: "Enticing workers" has for a long time been a long-term strategy of the KOR and of similar groups. The dramatic nature of the past days was caused among other things by the fact that the workers' most just and sincere wishes were infiltrated by the servile promptings of those to whom worker problems are essential insofar as they can be of service to their own interests.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS AUSTRIA

LD212104 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Vienna, 21 Sep (PAP)--The Polish minister of foreign trade and shipping, Ryszard Karski, visited Austria. During his stay, he had talks with the Austrian minister of commerce, trade and industry, Josef Staribacher and vice-chancellor and minister of finance, Hannes Androsch. The Polish minister was also received by the chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Bruno Kreisky.

The present state of economic relations between Poland and Austria and proposals for their further development in the 1980's were discussed.

REPORTAGE ON ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT BANANA'S VISIT

Arrival 19 Sep

AU191501 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1335 GMT on 19 September 1980 begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Zimbabwe President Canaan Banana to Romania on an official, friendly visit.

According to the announcer, "President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu are welcoming the Zimbabwe guests." The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents are reported to review an honor guard after which the Zimbabwe high-ranking guests are introduced to the Romanian officials present at the airport.

The live relay ends at 1350 GMT without any speeches being exchanged.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU191952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--Canaan Banana, president of the Zimbabwe Republic, and Janet Banana, paid a courtesy call on Friday evening, at the State Council Palace, on President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality. Under the token of the relations of close friendship, collaboration and militant solidarity established and being developed between the two countries, parties and peoples, to their benefit, in the interests of the general struggle for peace, detente, security, independence and progress in the world.

Dinner 19 Sep

AU191940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on September 19 for President Canaan Banana of the Zimbabwe Republic, and Janet Banana.

The guests included Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other Romanian officials. The officials coming from the Zimbabwe Republic were present.

During the dinner, Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Banana proposed toasts. The dinner passed in an ambience of cordiality and friendship.

Official Talks

AU101514 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Official talks began at the State Council Palace today between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The talks are being attended by Romanian officials and the officials accompanying the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe on his visit to our country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly hailed Comrade Canaan Banana's visit to Romania. He expressed the conviction that the meetings and talks he will have with the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe will end with fruitful results, thus giving new scope to friendship, cooperation and solidarity between our countries and peoples.

Comrade Canaan Banana expressed cordial thanks for the invitation to visit our country and for the warmth with which he was welcomed on Romania's hospitable soil. In turn, he voiced his conviction that the understandings he will reach with President Nicolae Ceausescu during the talks will open broader prospects for positive relations between the two countries, parties and friendly peoples. Comrade Canaan Banana once again conveyed, on behalf of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the government and ZANU Patriotic Front and on behalf of the Zimbabwe people deep gratitude and recognition to the RCP, Socialist Romania, to our people and to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for the comprehensive support granted and for the solidarity shown with the just struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people.

Hailing once again, with warmth and complete satisfaction, the proclamation of independence of the state of Zimbabwe--an excellent crowning of the heroic struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu assured Comrade Canaan Banana that in the new stage of national reconstruction and of establishing a free, dignified and prosperous life, the ZANU Patriotic Front, the government and Zimbabwe people will continue to enjoy the solidarity and support of the RCP, Socialist Romania and the Romanian people.

Stressing these relations of close friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation established ever since the difficult struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people for national liberation, the two presidents emphasized with pleasure that relations strengthened and developed at a higher level after the proclamation of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive results achieved in developing the cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields and in other sectors of activity. At the same time, they voiced their common desire to give bilateral cooperation a broader and higher scope in keeping with the requirements and programs of the independent socioeconomic development of the two countries.

In this context, the two sides examined opportunities and ways and means to contribute to intensifying economic relations, especially modern and efficient cooperation, in fields of common interest such as agriculture, mining, geology, machine-building, transportation and trade. They also agreed to give impetus to cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education and cadres training. They jointly agreed that the sustained promotion of cooperation between Romania and Zimbabwe is in keeping with the basic interests of our peoples, and serves the independent development and progress of the two countries. It also constitutes an important contribution to the cause of peace, cooperation and understanding among nations.

The two presidents decided that during the visit, members of the two delegations should examine and work out definite ways and means to implement the understandings and cooperative ventures agreed upon.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Banana also had a wide-ranging exchange of views on the development of international political life, within the framework of which they paid special attention to questions of special concern to peoples on the continents where their two countries are located.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two sides stressed that the peoples on that continent are more and more forcefully asserting their will to develop freely and independently, and to master their destiny. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the great importance and significance of the victory won by the Zimbabwe people. He expressed his conviction that it will inspire those peoples' struggle who are still under oppression in Africa and throughout the world.

The two presidents stressed that Romania and Zimbabwe will continue to support the African peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and any forms of domination and oppression, for their sacred right to utilize their national riches, master their destiny and proceed with their independent socioeconomic development. They reasserted their support for and complete solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence, and their countries' determination to intensively struggle to completely eliminate the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

At the same time, they stressed the importance of politically resolving existing conflicts between various African countries on the basis of respect for independence and territorial integrity, which is in keeping with the interests of the respective peoples and of the unity and solidarity of all African peoples.

As far as Europe is concerned, the two heads of state believed that it is imperative to increase efforts to properly prepare for the Madrid meeting in November, so that it will give an impetus to implementation of the documents signed in Helsinki, lead to free cooperation among all European countries, and especially give an impetus to measures for military disengagement on the continent, thus setting the foundation for organizing a conference on disarmament in Europe.

The two heads of state also expressed concern for the aggravation of the international situation. They stressed that under such conditions, it is more necessary than ever to strengthen the unity, solidarity and cooperation of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in order to halt tension in international life and ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace, and of respect for national independence.

Both sides stressed that everything should be done to resolve differences between states and all complex problems confronting mankind by peaceful means and negotiations alone, by proceeding from respect for the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use of threat of force.

In this context, the two sides stressed the need to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, to a solution to the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

During the talks, the two sides pointed out that the establishment of a lasting peace in the world requires energetic action to limit and halt the arms race, to stop the development of new missiles and to proceed to definite disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, so that huge material means and funds now used for arming are made available for the benefit of peoples, especially for the benefit of the developing countries. They also stressed that a basic problem of the present-day world is the elimination of underdevelopment, of economic gaps between nations, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Canaan Banana reasserted their countries' and parties' determination to cooperate more closely in the world arena, to actively contribute to establishing an atmosphere of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world and to achieving the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all peoples.

The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding.

Brasov County Visit

AU211924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep (AGERPRES)--Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Mrs Janet Banana, who are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, started a visit to Brasov County on September 20.

The messengers of the Zimbabwe people are accompanied by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., by other Romanian officials.

In the morning of September 21, the president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the officials accompanying him saw round the Steagul Rosu District of Brasov, one of the largest districts of the town, as well as historical and art monuments. The guests also visited the picturesque international resort of Poiana Brasov.

Gheorghe Dumitrache, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Brasov County People's Council, gave a lunch in honour of Canaan Sodindo Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and of Mrs Janet Banana. The lunch passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

COMAN CONDUCTS TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE MINING MINISTER

AU191950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Morris Nyabumgo, minister of mining and energy resources of the Zimbabwe Republic conducted talks today in Bucharest on matters related to the relations of collaboration and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

The same day, the delegation of experts led by Morris Nyabumgo, established together with Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology of Romania, measures for beginning and developing cooperation between the two countries in extractive industry, coal in particular.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH IRAQ

Verdet, Ramadan Meeting

AU182003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Talks started in Bucharest on September 18 between the government economic delegation led by Ilie Verdet, and the Iraqi Government economic delegation, led by Taha Yasin Ramadan.

During the talks, they pointed with satisfaction to the positive course of the relations between Romania and Iraq, which develop continuously in keeping with the understandings reached during the summit meetings in Bucharest and Baghdad. Highlighted were also the results scored so far in economic relations, and it was considered that numerous possibilities still exist for their further expansion and diversification, especially through ventures of cooperation in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, as well as by amplifying the trade exchanges. In this context, concrete ways and means were analyzed, meant to lead to fruitful, mutually advantageous collaboration in the future, too.

Ceausescu, Ramadan Meeting

AU191515 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Romanian government. The meeting was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government; Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint-Romanian-Iraqi Trade Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation; and Mihai Diamandopol, Romania's ambassador to Baghdad.

Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade and chairman of the Iraqi side in the Joint Commission, and Dhiab al-Algawi, Iraq's ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

The guest extended a message of friendship and most cordial wishes for good health and happiness to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The Iraqi first deputy prime minister also stressed that the president of Iraq and all Iraqi people greatly appreciate Romania's foreign policy and the activity carried out by the head of the Romanian state in the direction of strengthening peace, detente and international cooperation, of politically resolving the Middle East problems and achieving a just and lasting peace in that area.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the sentiments conveyed and, in turn, extended cordial greetings and best wishes to the head of the Iraqi state.

During the ensueing talk, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the positive relations of friendship and cooperation that have been established and are developing between Romania and Iraq. Both sides expressed the desire to expand and develop fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields in keeping with the interests of our countries and peoples and to the benefit of the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation. They also examined new opportunities to develop cooperation in the oil industry, in agriculture and irrigation, in transportation and industrial and civil construction and to intensify and diversify trade exchange, including third markets.

During the talks, the two sides also discussed certain current international issues, especially matters linked with the situation in the Middle East. In this context, the two sides voiced their concern with the persistence of tension in international relations and stressed the need for intensified efforts aimed at resuming and continuing the process of detente, peace and cooperation based on respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs and renunciation of the use of threat of force in international relations.

At the same time, the two sides stressed the importance of resolving states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world by political means and negotiations, and the importance of adopting measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of international peace and security. They also emphasized the importance--for continuing the policy of detente, peace and cooperation--of successfully concluding the Madrid meeting, which should give a new impetus to implementing the Helsinki Final Act and favor the adoption of definite measures aimed at military disengagement and disarmament. The two sides also stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order.

In connection with the Middle East situation, the two sides stressed that new efforts are necessary to seek a comprehensive solution to the conflict in that area that will lead to Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, including Arab Jerusalem, and to resolving the Palestinian people's problem, including the creation of their own independent state.

Both sides stressed that the recent unilateral actions taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories: The implantation of Israeli settlements in those areas and the declaration of the whole city of Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel and the restrictive measures taken against the Palestinian people are at variance with international law and constitute a serious obstacle in achieving a just and lasting solution in that area.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Burtica, Hasan 'Ali Meeting

AU182001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, met on September 18 Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade, chairman for Iraq of the Joint Commercial and Economic and Technical Cooperation Commission between Romania and Iraq.

They discussed aspects of the bilateral relations as well as the possibilities of amplifying the economic cooperation and enlarging the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

Talks End, Delegation Departs

AU201523 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Talks ended in Bucharest today between the Romanian Government delegation led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister, and the Iraqi Government delegation led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister. The talks stressed the desire of both sides to continue to act in the direction of capitalizing on the possibilities available in the economies of the two countries to achieve broad cooperation in various fields of activity of common interest.

At the end of the talks, Comrade Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government, and Hasan 'Ali, minister of trade, chairmen of the two sides in the Romanian-Iraqi Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation and Trade Exchange, signed the protocol of the commission's extraordinary session. The document includes additional measures to those agreed upon during the ordinary session of the Joint Commission of May 1980, in the direction of developing economic cooperation in industry, the oil and geological industry, construction, agriculture, irrigation and land improvement, transportation and communications, science, technology and trade exchange.

The Iraqi delegation led by Taha Yasin Ramadan left Bucharest today. The guests were seen off at Otopeni Airport by comrades Ilie Verdet, prime minister, and other officials. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES GHANAIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY DELEGATION

AU181959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, received on September 18 the delegation of the People's National Party of Ghana, led by Nana Okutwer Bekoe III, national leader of the party, who visits Romania as guest of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

The head of the delegation handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from president Dr Hilla Limann of the Republic of Ghana, conveyed greetings to the party's general secretary, to the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, to the S.D.U.F. and the friendly Romanian people from the P.N.P. and the friendly Ghanaian people, and best wishes of success in carrying through the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The head of the delegation thanked for the support the R.C.P., the Romanian people give to the African peoples' struggle for independence for free development

Thanking for the message and good wishes, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that President Hilla Limann, the P.N.P. leadership and the friendly Ghanaian people be conveyed best wishes of fresh success in the development of free and independent Ghana.

During the talk, they exchanged information on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties. In this framework, the R.C.P. general secretary and the P.N.P. national leader assessed the evolution of the Romanian-Ghanaian relations, emphasizing the fact that conditions are at hand for a broad Romanian-Ghanaian collaboration, in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural domains. They expressed the determination to develop the collaboration between the R.C.P. and the P.N.P. between Romania and Ghana.

Approached were also aspects of the current international situation. It was also considered that complex, unsettled problems still exist in the world, which demand intensified efforts for preventing the international situation from worsening, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace and observance of national independence, for the political negotiated settlement of the tension and conflicts, of all disputed issues still existing in various parts of the world, while banning for good the use of force and threat with force.

They stressed the special importance of securing a lasting security and unhampered collaboration among all European states.

In connection with the situation in Africa, they highlighted the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the countries on that continent, the concentration of all efforts for their faster economic and social progress, as an essential condition for the promotion of the policy of independence and free, self-relying development.

At the same time, the R.C.P. and the P.N.P.'s support was expressed to the people's struggle in Nambia for liberation and national independence and the two parties' determination to campaign for the definitive abolition of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in South Africa.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Nana Okutwer Bekoe III also emphasized the two parties' will to collaborate for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new economic order.

CEAUSESCU, OFFICIALS RECEIVE JAPANESE LIBERAL PARTY MEMBER

Meeting With Burtica, Andrei

AU182002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary-general of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, now visiting Romania.

During the interview, full satisfaction was expressed, at the upward course of the relations of collaboration established in various domains between Romania and Japan.

At the same time, the guest expressed his interest in expanded cooperation with Romanian partners and companies. Both parties considered that broad possibilities are at hand for the further development and diversification of the fruitful exchanges and relations on multiple planes between Romania and Japan.

The same day, the guest was received by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

During the talk on the occasion, they expressed satisfaction at the positive course of the Romanian-Japanese relations, at the collaboration existing between the two countries in the international arena. The guest assessed highly the steady policy of peace, of wide international opening, promoted by Romania, by her President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Brought to the fore was also the mutual wish to deepen and intensify the fruitful relations established between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific, technical and other domains of activity, in the interests of the Romanian and Japanese peoples, of establishing a climate of peace, security and collaboration in international life.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU191652 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], this morning received Yoshio Sakurauchi, secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan, who is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the SDUF.

The secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party expressed gratitude for being received, and highly assessed the Romanian people's achievements and the policy of peace and international cooperation promoted by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu in the international arena.

Expressing thanks for the messages extended and the words of appreciation, the head of the Romanian state stressed that he fully shares the desire expressed in the message, namely to strengthen Romanian-Japanese cooperation both at a bilateral and international levels. President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the visit of the secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan contributes to better mutual knowledge and to seeking new ways and means to expanding Romanian-Japanese cooperation.

The two sides also exchanged views on current issues of international life. In this context, they expressed concern for the existing situation and stressed the need to intensify efforts by all states and all progressive and democratic forces everywhere to stop the aggravation of the world political climate and to resolve problems between nations and conflicts in various parts in the world by peaceful means and negotiations alone, ruling out the use or threat of force in international relations.

They stressed the need for all states to take action to halt the arms race and to proceed to definite measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. The emphasized that it is necessary to take firm action to eliminate under development, to eliminate gaps between states and to establish a new international economic order. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION ON VISIT

AU191840 Bucharest AGEPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the People's Government of the Beijing Municipality of the People's Republic of China, led by (Cui Xudong), deputy head of the Agriculture-Silviculture Department, paid a fact-finding and swap-of-experience visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, over September 10-18.

The delegation was received by Marian Vasile, secretary of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms. They referred to the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, which develop on multiple planes inclusive of agriculture, in the spirit of the summit talks and agreements.

The guests visited state-run and cooperative units.

OFFICIALS CONDUCT TRADE TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV COUNTERPARTS

Timisoara Meeting

AU191842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--A working meeting on matters of goods exchanges at the frontier between Romania and Yugoslavia took place at Timisoara. The Romanian delegation was headed by Dumitru Petrescu, first deputy minister of home trade, and the Yugoslav delegation by Svetczar Rakic, secretary for foreign economic relations, member of the Executive Committee of the Vojvodina Socialist Autonomous Province.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the results scored in the exchange of consumer goods turned out by Romanian counties near the frontier with enterprises of Serbia and Vojvodina, and new measures were set for their development.

The Yugoslav delegation was received by Petre Danica, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Timis County committee of the RCP chairman of the county People's Council.

Burtica, Rotar Meeting

AU201855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Sep (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international econimic cooperation, had a working meeting in Timisoara with Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On the occasion, they examined the stage of bilateral economic relations in 1980, as well as measures to develop them in 1981. At the same time, in the spirit of the summit understandings, they analyzed the prospects of development of the trade exchanges and economic cooperation between the two friendly countries over 1981-1985 and by 1990, according to the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, of the general cause of international collaboration.

TANJUG Report

LD212310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Sep--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade Cornel Burtica have ended their two-day talks on overcoming the difficulties and a setback in bilateral trade, and the planning of this trade for the forthcoming period.

Agreement was reached to expand bilateral trade by the end of this year, in order to reach the agreed volume of some 600 million dollars, the realization of which is in a considerable stagnation.

The Yugoslav-Romanian economic talks in Timisoara focused on an agreement on the medium-term economic cooperation to cover the 1981-1985 period. It was estimated that Yugoslav-Romanian trade in the next five-year period could reach five billion dollars, half of which would be accounted for by industrial cooperation and joint ventures, as well as specialization and transport.

The two sides are expected to conclude by the end of this year agreements by which co-operation in the next five-year period will be regulated.

SCINTEIA PRAISES RCP DECISION TO REDUCE MILITARY SPENDING

AU141840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 14 Sep 80

["Fresh Expression of the Party's Policy of Raising the Welfare of the Working People, of Promoting the Cause of Peace, Disarmament and Detente"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 14 Sep (AGERPRES)--Under the above headline, SCINTEIA of September 14 carries a commentary highlighting the significance of the recent measures taken by the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. which decided that military expenditures in 1980 be cut down by some two thousand million lei.

The two thousand million lei reduction of military expenditures together with the four thousand million reduction of administration and other state expenditures this year allow the funds thus saved to be used for civilian purposes, SCINTEIA writes pointing once again to the constant and cardinal concern of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state for the country's economic and social development, for the acceleration of socialist construction, to their steady preoccupation for giving an optimal solution to the demands for raising the people's standard of living in keeping with the existing possibilities.

The decision on the reduction of military expenditures--the Bucharest newspaper further points out--is an expression of the deep and genuine humanism of the R.C.P. policy, a measure beneficial to man, meeting the interests of the rise in his welfare, serving the great cause of peace, of safeguarding life; it is a measure that faithfully expresses Romania's policy of preventing a new war, of fulfilling the historical desideratum of building a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace and international collaboration.

It is precisely this comprehensive significance that accounts for the warm and enthusiastic approval of the measures adopted by the R.C.P. leadership with regard to cutting down military expenditures, shown by communists, by the entire people who received it with deep satisfaction and gratitude--as the telegrams sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu from all over the country prove.

The decision regarding the reduction of the military budget is a live expression of Socialist Romania's consistent stand aiming at the achievement of disarmament and the reduction of military expenditures as one of the cardinal questions of the contemporary world on which detente, international confidence, world peace, the progress of each and every nation, of the entire mankind depend to a great extent.

The R.C.P. and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, have consistently drawn attention to the fact that at present the uncontrolled furtherance of the arms race, the accumulation of nuclear and conventional weapons spell most serious dangers to peace, threatens the very existence of human civilization. At the same time, the unprecedented increase in military expenditures, which are to reach 500 thousand million dollars this year, is an unbearable burden on all peoples' shoulders, a factor that brakes the socioeconomic development of all states, irrespective of size, system and development level and enhances crisis phenomena in world economy. Anywhere, in any country, in the socialist countries included, one penny more in the military budget means one penny less for economic development, for housing construction, for health protection, for education and other stringent social needs.

Starting from the need to safeguard peace, from the necessity to lessen this burden, Romania and her president urge all the states and peoples of the world to say a resolute "no" to the arms race, to take action for cutting down military budgets, so that the funds thus released be used for raising the general standard of living and civilization of all nations, for liquidating underdevelopment, poverty, famine in wide areas of the globe.

SCINTEIA reiterates the stand on principle of Romania that has repeatedly declared against the escalation of military expenditures, for the freezing and gradual reduction of military budgets, as one of the main links that allows the process of disarmament to start, that can release funds meant to serve the economic development and the rise in the standard of living of the population.

Romania has paid particular attention to the passage from words to deeds, taking account of the fact that in this domain there are plenty of statements of good intent which, more often than not, fail to be followed by appropriate measures. Undertaking practical action, setting a concrete example, the Romanian government unilaterally adopted last year a decision regarding the reduction of military expenditures in the 1979 and 1980 budgets with a view to increasing child benefits--a decision that had a broad international echo. Consequently, the current measure taken by the Political Executive Committee is part of an entire series that highlights the perseverence with which Romania tries to stimulate a general concern for cutting down military expenditures in view of halting the arms race and passing to disarmament.

The current measure is even more important in the present-day international conditions when though a certain lessening of the serious tension at the beginning of this year may be noted, the questions that generated it remain unsolved, when the [illegible]ers to peace and international security are still maintained. Under these circumstanc[illegible], despite the persistence of the phenomena of tension, Socialist Romania opts not for the exacerbation of the policy of arming, which would inevitably lead to mistrust and heightening tension in international relations, but for the reduction of military expenditures, passage to measures of military disengagement and disarmament as the sole rational way that accords with the interests of the peoples, of detente and peace.

Romania's initiative is all the more significant as it coincided with the opening of the proceedings of the preparatory session of the Madrid meeting the mission of which is to give impetus to the process of building European security according to the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. Romania has constantly maintained that genuine security cannot be achieved by further accumulating weapons, which are in fact located on the continent in stockpiles already able to destroy its people and civilization, but by establishing new-type relations of confidence and collaboration, by military disengagement and disarmament. Now, when projects exist of deploying on the European Continent further types of missiles that cannot but enhance danger and insecurity for all European nations, Romania's initiative conspicuously sets forth the imperious need for halting the intensification of the arms race in Europe. As known, the most stringent demand in this respect is the renunciation of further location and development of medium-range missiles, the inception of negotiations regarding the adoption of effective measures of military disengagement and disarmament on the continent.

In this way, Romania's initiative sets a concrete example of the way in which a practical contribution can be made to the appropriate and thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it be up the peoples' expectations, give a powerful impetus to the integral translation into fact of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, lead to the organization of a conference on European disarmament that should adopt effective measures of military disengagement, for halting armings and cutting down military expenditures, for allotting the funds released to peaceful civilian purposes.

Referring to the R.C.P.'s and its general secretary's outlook on defence according to which the country's socioeconomic development at a sustained rate and the people's moral-political unity are essential to and decisive for the steady consolidation of the revolutionary achievements of socialism, SCINTEIA points out: In this respect, the measure regarding the reduction of military expenditures with a view to allotting more to civilian purposes does not affect the country's defence capacity, to which the Romanian party and state pay utmost attention; on the contrary, it contributes to its steady consolidation. This measure, just as the entire policy of the Romanian party and state accords with a steady concern for defending the revolutionary achievements of the working class, of the entire Romanian socialist nation, the sacred achievements that have altogether changed the image of the country, the material and spiritual living conditions of the working people, providing possibilities for all citizens, irrespective of nationality, to enjoy a free, dignified and bountiful life, to assert their personality, to actively participate in running public affairs, to build, with their hands and with their minds, socialism and communism in Romania.

Undoubtedly--SCINTEIA writes in conclusion--Romania's fresh initiative, as well as her previous similar actions, will have international echo, contributing to the strengthening of the peoples' conviction that Romania's example is worth following since it fully meets the interests of detente, disarmament and peace, of all peoples' prosperity.

LUMEA Commentary

AU181822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 18 Sep 80

["LUMEA on the Lowering of Romania's Military Expenditures"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Commenting in its latest issue on the measures adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. to lower Romania's military expenditures for 1980 by some two billion lei, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA writes:

The R.C.P. outlook on defence highlights the existence of close interconditioning between the country's socio-economic development, the whole people's moral-political unity and the defence of the revolutionary gains of socialism. The carrying through of the programme of the country's socio-economic development is a decisive contribution to the consolidation of the defence capacity. The people's will to defend its revolutionary gains stands for a safe guarantee of the combat capacity against any aggression, for the defence of the national independence and sovereignty. That is why the measures to cut down the military expenditures and earmark the respective funds to civilian purposes does not affect the homeland's defence capacity. On the contrary, it contributes to the homeland's continuous strengthening.

The importance of the decision to diminish the military expenditiers also fits within the wide Romanian drive internationally for disarmament.

As is known Romania emphasized, in her disarmament programme, the need for halting the arms race and earmarking the resulting funds to the speeding up of the economic and social progress of all countries and especially of the developing ones. To this end, she sponsored at the UN numerous resolutions and documents meant to actuate the efforts for cutting down the military expenditures, to favour the adoption and translation into life of concrete and efficient disarmament measures. Romania considers that the freezing and gradual diminution of the military budgets is a measure apt to contribute to spurring the process of disarmament, offering the possibility of channelling some funds now used for military purposes toward economic and social development, especially to the benefit of the developing countries.

PREMIER VERDET REPORTS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS CONGRESS

AU171641 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Sep 80 pp 3,4

[Text of report by Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet at the second people's councils congress in Bucharest on 10 September]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades, the second congress of the county people's councils and of the chairmen of the municipal, city and communal councils--an important event in our social and political life--is taking place at a time when the working people throughout the country are devoting all their energy and creativity to fulfilling this year's plan tasks. A short time ago we celebrated, with legitimate pride and satisfaction, 15 years since the ninth party congress, a period in which our people under RCP leadership recorded noteworthy successes in the fatherland's rapid and multifaceted development.

The link the communists and all citizens in the Socialist Republic of Romania establish between those successes and the unanimously approved activity of the RCP secretary general and president of the republic is very natural. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's forceful revolutionary, firm, wise and clear-sighted thinking and action have led to a new and dynamic spirit of work in all sectors and have considerably furthered Romanian society's development. A wide-ranging process of improving the overall socioeconomic life has taken place over these years, socialist democracy has constantly developed, our country has taken historically unprecedented steps along its road of progress, civilization and well-being.

Under conditions of our nation's enthusiastic activity aimed at concluding the current 5-year plan with as positive results as possible and at implementing the 12th party congress decisions, the broad national forum of our socialist democracy, represented by the people's councils congress, is called upon to discuss the next regional draft 5-year plan and to work out new measures aimed at further improving our activity, better capitalizing on our resources and at a maximum concentration of efforts to resolutely implement the party program provisions.

Esteemed comrades, since the first people's councils congress great achievements have been recorded in all fields of socioeconomic life and the current 5-year plan marks a stage of Romania's forceful progress toward our party's strategic target and that of all our people--building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

In keeping with our party's long-term concept regarding the smooth development of the forces of production throughout the country and the rapid modernization of the production structure, the priority development of top branches and the constant production of new products, industrial production will increase during the current 5-year plan at an annual rate of some 11 percent, thus contributing forcefully to better utilizing natural resources and to improving the technical level of the overall economy. Special attention has been given to agriculture; the material-technical basis of that branch has been modernized and expanded considerably and determined action has been taken to expand mechanization and the use of chemicals; wide-ranging irrigation and land melioration work has been carried out. The channeling of investment funds toward major sectors of material production reflects our party's and state's constant concern with rapidly increasing the forces of production and with constantly improving the people's well-being on this basis.

The measures adopted to develop national scientific research work and increase its efficiency, to broadly apply the revolutionary scientific-technical achievements in all fields, to improve educatior and the whole process of training the labor force and to focus all our attention on the qualitative and intensive aspect of economic growth led to increased labor productivity, reduced production costs, especially material ones.

Of great importance in this respect were the introduction and consolidation of the new economic-financial mechanism which firmly places the activity of all units on the basis of the principles of workers' self-management and economic efficiency.

As a result of achievements in the development of the economy and in increasing the national income, the program of systematically improving the working people's material and cultural living standard is being consistently implemented. This year the average net remuneration of working personnel will be 2,267 lei per month, compared with 1,595 lei in 1975, thus substantially exceeding initial provisions; significant increases in incomes, exceeding what was envisaged in the 5-year plan, are also achieved by the peasantry. Social security pensions have been increased some 23 percent and, within their framework, small pensions have been increased up to 40 percent. State allowances for children, which are received by 4.6 million children, have increased more than 30 percent. Incomes received by people from social consumer funds--calculated per family--will amount in 1980 to almost 12,000 lei, compared with 8,780 lei in 1975. Housing construction has greatly expanded; the material basis of education, culture, health and the other sectors that influence the people's well-being and the quality of life directly have been modernized and improved.

On this occasion, too, I want to stress that the results during the current 5-year plan are all the more noteworthy because they were recorded during a period in which we had to cope with natural disasters; we have been and continue to be compelled to sustain efforts and special measures to counteract and diminish the negative influence determined by a considerable increase in the prices of raw materials, of fuel and energy in foreign markets and by other crisis phenomena in the world economy today. At the same time, one cannot ignore the fact that a number of shortcomings and failures exist in the work carried out by ministries, central and local bodies, which have led to lags in fulfilling item-specified production, delays in putting into operation certain investment projects and in fulfilling planned parameters, thus leading to lags in material-technical supplies and in ensuring the stock of export goods; certain enterprises report high material and labor consumption compared with their technology and with similar achievements in foreign countries, production costs are still high.

All these phenomena and problems have been the subject of a broad and thorough analysis within the working sessions and meetings organized by the party leadership. The conclusions, recommendations and tasks set on those occasions were given definite shape in a work program designed to improve our activity. Between now and the end of this year we must firmly take all necessary measures to fulfill the 1980 plan under most favorable conditions and, at the same time, to finalize and thoroughly and properly prepare our transition to fulfilling the 1981 plan.

Esteemed comrades, the smooth regional development of socioeconomic life has been one of the basic targets of our party's policy in the period following the last people's councils congress. The current 5-year plan, as a first stage in implementing the national program of territorial and town planning, marked the elevation of our concerns with the smooth and long-term territorial development of the forces of production to a qualitatively higher level by considerably accelerating the process of socioeconomic homogenization throughout the country.

The inventory of achievements in 1976-80 primarily shows significant changes in the industrial sector in all counties, especially in the lagging ones.

At the end of this year we will have more than 180 large and complex industrial platforms, achieved both by developing existing ones in counties with industrial traditions and by building new ones in formerly less developed counties such as: Botosani, Covasna, Bistrita-Nasaud, Vrancea, Salaj, Vaslui, Harghita, Alba, Olt, Dimbovita, Buzau and Ialomita. Thus material conditions were ensured to implement the 12th party congress decision that each county should have production capacities available at the end of the current 5-year plan so as to record industrial production of at least 10 billion lei, a fact that constitutes a dynamic factor for socioeconomic life in each county and locality, plays a decisive role in making use of natural resources in a better and more complex manner and in rationally making use of the labor force, and a fact that ensures increasingly better work and living conditiions for all our people.

The wide-ranging process of the country's socioeconomic development and the changes in the regional allocation of the forces of production have produced a constant increase in the employment level and greater stability of the labor force. An illustrative fact is that in 21 counties the number of working personnel per 1,000 inhabitants exceeds 300 at present, compared with only 13 counties in 1975.

Along with the rational territorial location of material production units, sociocultural activity has developed throughout the country to gradually eliminate gaps between counties in that field. Practically speaking, important civilian construction, urban-administrative and town planning work were carried out in all urban and rural settlements.

The great achievements of past years are a further proof of the scientific nature of our party's policy, of the results of the work devotedly performed by the workers' class, the peasantry and intelligentsia and by all working people--Romanian, Hungarian, German and of other nationalities--who, with devotion and enthusiasm, are carrying out intensive activity for the fatherland's prosperity. The Romanian socialist society, the active promoter of progress and peace in the world, presents itself today as a society that ensures the development of our socioeconomic life at a high rate, increasingly better work and living conditions for its members and is a more and more homogenous society, closely united around the Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Esteemed comrades, you are familiar with the targets, guidelines and tasks of the next 5-year plan included in the directives of the program-directive approved by the 12th party congress, which open up new and bright prospects for progress for our country.

Those documents are forcefully permeated by the personality of our party and state leader, who has decisive merits in continuing the new requirements of our country's socioeconomic development, in focusing efforts on ensuring implementation of the party program at a higher level.

During the 5-year plan that will begin in a short time, the smooth and proportional development of industry and agriculture and of all national economic branches will continue. Industry will develop and be modernized at a sustained rate and its leading role in the economy will be strengthened, priority attention will be given to highly technical and efficient branches, subbranches and products which make better use of natural resources and to our people's labor capacity and creative potential. The process of intensively developing agriculture will be furthered by deep revolutionary changes in both the material-technical basis and in the organizational framework of the production process so as to achieve larger and larger quantities of vegetable and animal products on the basis of increased efficiency.

Taking into consideration the requirements of our national economic progress, the implications of the energy crisis that is obvious in the world, we give priority to expanding our own raw material and energy basis, to promoting a firm policy of rationally making use of all resources, including those resulting from the production and consumption process.

The efficient, smooth and intensive economic growth planned for the next 5-year plan will permit us to go beyond the stage of a developing country and gradually advance toward that of the economically developed countries, to improve the level of civilization of all our people, the country's material and cultural potential and to strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

Intensive activity is underway at this point aimed at implementing the congress decisions with the uniform national plan of socioeconomic development for 1981-85 with a view to thoroughly working out concrete ways and means to ensure the material basis for the new 5-year plan and to increase economic efficiency to a greater extent. We are convinced that the current people's councils congress--on the basis of its discussions--will make an important contribution to this activity of finalizing the plan.

Esteemed comrades, one of the basic guidelines of socioeconomic development over 1981-85 continues to be the smooth and rational distribution of the forces of production throughout the country. The central place held by this consistent concern of our party in the next 5-year plan is reflected in the fact that for the first time a special program was adopted regarding the development and modernization of the economic and social life in our country, a program aimed at accelerating the homogenization process of the economy from a regional viewpoint and at a qualitatively higher level.

Within this framework a major option is the achievement in each county of overall production of at least 70,000 lei per capita, an index that clearly demonstrates the relationship between material values created in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, services and the other branches of production and human potential. Thus, better use of material and human resources in each area is pursued, as well as more rapid equalization of the socioeconomic development levels of counties.

The continuation of the industrialization process is a decisive factor in building a modern and highly efficient economy in the next 5-year plan. Overall industrial production will increase at an annual average rate of 8-9 percent. Characteristic will be the fact that the decisive branches for the technical progress of the economy will develop at a high rate, thus intensifying the process of restructuring industry in the sense of primarily increasing highly processed products with a low raw material, energy and fuel consumption.

The achievement of these targets is seconded by a set of measures aimed at expanding our own basis of raw materials, of energy resources and at increasing the degree of meeting the requirements of our national economy from our own resources. We also take into consideration the application of decisive measures aimed at better making use of all material resources. Our industrial plan provisions take into consideration the need for all sectors to take firm action to substantially increase the technical-economic parameters of products, the intensive utilization of production capacities and of built-up areas and better use of the labor force, a more pronounced increase in labor productivity and the reduction of production costs.

In keeping with these tasks, our next regional draft 5-year plan envisages that in 1985 each county should achieve an overall industrial production of more than 15 billion lei, that is, some 50,000 lei per capita.

Increases exceeding the country-wide average of up to 2.6 times over are envisaged for those counties in which industrial production per capita is smaller at this time and which have the necessary labor force. Thus the ratio between counties with the highest and lowest industrial production per capita will decrease from 6.6 in 1975 to 3 in 1985.

Important changes will take place in the industrial sector of all counties. In conformity with guidelines, the production growth in existing production capacities and in industrial centrals will be achieved mainly by reusing and modernizing production capacities in operation, by accelerating the mechanization and automation process, by better organizing the production process and labor and by improving the professional training of working personnel.

The development of the machine-building industry was thus planned to ensure a pronounced modernization of technological processes and products, primary development of top branches, the main promoters of scientific-technical progress. In ferrous metallurgy an increase in steel and rolled-goods production will take place especially in existing combines and through modernization and construction of modern metal processing capacities. The chemical industry will develop mainly in existing production capacities; at the same time, a number of counties will begin light tonnage [de mic tonaj] and fine synthesis [de sinteza fina] production, the production of medicines and cosmetics, dyes and organic coloring agents, of laquers and paints. Wood-processing production will develop on the basis of making better use of wood by diversifying the furniture industry and other highly processible woods.

The production of consumer goods will make significant progress. New light-industry units will be built in towns with a lower productive potential and in localities without any industry with a view to creating more jobs, especially for women, diversifying and improving product quality, and better providing for consumer requirements. The food industry will further develop in all the counties; by the end of the coming 5-year plan each county will have outlets marketing local supplies of meat and meat products, milk and milk products, soft drinks and other items of daily use. The joint agroindustrial councils will provide facilities for processing agricultural produce rapidly and without losses.

Concerning the size of the new industrial projets, especially in the processing branches, we paln to build smaller units that can be rapidly adapted to the requirements of the domestic and export market, permit better utilization of local manpower and eliminate the need for long-distance, expensive transports. We will thus both meet economic efficiency criteria and raise the economic level of less developed areas and localities.

The coming 5-year plan envisages special tasks for rapidly developing small-scale industry and crafts; by 1985 the production of these branches will be at least double that of 1980. The establishment of small industrial facilities will favor incorporation in economic circulation and more efficient utilization of numerous local resources of raw and other materials. Experience has shown that even without expensive investments, by capitalizing on people's skills and specific local traditions and with good management, such resources--greatly untapped today although calculated for the entire country they constitute an important asset--can and must be turned into a varied range of products needed in the economy and for consumer supplies.

Optimal implementation of the 5-year plan provisions on the development of small-scale industry and crafts constitutes a key task for all the people's councils, which must immediately proceed to expanding their own network of units and those belonging to agricultural, artisans' and consumer cooperatives, as well as cottage industries.

Local bodies are obligated to provide uniform coordination of all such activities on the basis of county, town and communal programs designed to ensure the manufacture of far larger quantities and greatly diversified products such as household appliances, textiles, handmade rugs, folk art products, basketry, wood products, construction materials, ceramics and so forth. The ministries, centrals and enterprises of national industry are obligated to provide technical assistance for small-scale industrial units and to utilize through them various reclaimed materials.

Resolute measures are required to fulfill the coming 5-year plan's great targets in the area of energy and in creating conditions permitting Romania to become independent from the viewpoint of fuel and energy by the end of the 1990's. Thus, centralized efforts must be coordinated with the people's councils' efforts to economically utilize the various energy resources available in each county. On the basis of drafts worked out by specialized institutes or of their own design, the people's councils must urgently begin building small-scale facilities and installations for the utilization of all local sources of energy, so that in the coming 5-year plan we can reduce fuel consumption from central resources and electrical power from the national power grid to a minimum. In the coming years many localities can well cover part of their energy requirements by tapping the hydropower potential of each watercourse, by building simple solar, wind, goethermal, biogas and other installations.

The ministries, centrals, enterprises and people's councils must give special attention to thoroughly organizing a uniform system for collecting, sorting and recycling all materials left over from production and consumer processes in accordance with the special programs adopted. This greatly important project for technical-material supplies must become a general concern in enterprises, in all socioeconomic units, in schools and among all citizens. We must thus create a genuine industry for the utilization of reclaimable materials.

In order to integrally fulfill the industrial tasks envisaged in the coming 5-year plan, the ministries, centrals, enterprises and people's councils must closely cooperate among themselves to quickly solve all problems concerning the full utilization of existing facilities and labor force, to complete and commission investment projects optimally and within the shortest possible periods of time, to intorduce new products and technology in production, and to strictly observe consumption norms. We must create conditions for each enterprise, regardless of the body to which it is subordinated, to fulfill its itemized production plan and increase the value of its net production, returns and profitability.

Esteemed comrades, one of the most important priorities of the coming 5-year plan is to acelerate the process of intensive development of agriculture, with a view to efficiently utilizing the great productive potential we have in this basic branch of the Romanian economy. By achieving an annual average agricultural output 24.5-27.5 percent higher than the 1978-80 average we can ensure larger supplies of raw materials for the economy, satisfactory consumer supplies and larger quantities of goods for export.

The tasks envisaged to develop agriculture will be complemented by considerable efforts to expand and modernize the technical-material basis. The agricultural sector will further be supplied with high-capacity tractors, self-propelled combines and various other machines and equipment, thus permitting the performance of operations in the fields and in livestock raising, in the vineyard, fruit and vegetable-growing sectors within optimal periods of time. Considerable land-melioration projects will be carried out; the volume of chemical fertilizer envisaged will be double that of the current 5-year plan. Special attention will be given to selecting highly-productive seeds and seedlings, and to improving livestock breeds.

We have an obligation to fully utilize all the resources existing in agriculture, with a view to obtaining larger and stable crops in the vegetable sector, and increasing livestock numbers and production.

As is known, by 1985 grain production is planned to total 27-28 million tons; special stress will be put on increasing oleaginous plant crops, flax and hemp, and on intensively developing the vegetable and fruit-growing sectors. The territorial distribution of vegetable production has been based on the optimal crop yields per hectare in each county and on the extent of irrigated land. In the vegetable-growing sector production levels according to counties were calculated so as to ensure local supplies for current consumer requirements and to increase deliveries for canneries and export. For the same purpose, we should endeavor to cultivate vegetables with short growth periods, thus permitting several successive crops on the same plots, and to expand hot and greenhouses, utilizing reusable resources of energy, thermal waters, and so forth.

In the animal-breeding sectors, the following figures are envisaged in the 5-year plan to be attained by 1985: over 8 million head of cattle, 14-15 million pigs, 20-22 million sheep and goats and over 80 million laying hens. By appropriately distributing the new industrial-type livestock production will harmoniously develop throughout the country; in counties enjoying natural favorable conditions for animal-breeding, the livestock raising sector will increase to 50-60 percent of agricultural production.

Esteemed comrades, we have favorable conditions to increase the volume of agricultural work per capita to the equivalent of a least 10,000 lei by 1985 in all counties. In order to fully capitalize on these conditions all people's councils must efficiently fulfill their important work within the leadership of agriculture. They have the obligation to supervise more responsibly and rigorously the exact implementation of the land-stock law; they must take resolute steps to prevent the utilization of land for purposes other than agricultural, and to reclaim and cultivate all plots of land suitable for agriculture, including within village precincts and around houses. It is the obligation of the people's councils to more intensively mobilize the peasantry and all village inhabitants to general efforts to raise the productive potential of the land and to take energetic steps to strengthen order and discipline in all agricultural units.

In order to fulfill the tasks concerning livestock increase, the local bodies--in cooperation with the joint agroindustrial councils, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, agricultural and research units--must considerably raise the quality of work in the livestock raising sector, so as to greatly improve reproduction figures for all breeds and increase the weight of animals earmarked for slaughter to the outer limits of biological potential. Approximately 5 million hectares have been allocated for bulk fodder; this land must be better managed. Energetic measures are required to fulfill the programs on melioration of natural hayfields and pasture land, to cultivate fodder plants which yield a large number of nutritive units per hectare, and to utilize all bulk fodder and vegetable products, with a view to ensuring faultless conditions for the livestock. The people's councils can and must provide grater assistance for cooperative members and individual farmers breeding and fattening animals on private facilities.

We are now at the peak of the agricultural campaign. The urgent problems and tasks facing the working people in agriculture have been examined in detail at meetings recently organized on the initiative of the party leadership. The order of the day is to resolutely work to complete the harvesting and optimally perform fall opeations, thus laying the foundation for larger production in the coming year.

Esteemed comrades, the counties bear great responsibilities in developing, conserving and rationally managing the forests and in ameliorating hydrographic basins in accordance with the national programs adopted for these purposes. In the coming 5-year plan we will accelerate afforestation operations with a view to filling existing gaps, and will plant additional areas in relationship to the exploitation of wood. More than 30 reservoirs will be built, as well as dams and watercourse regulation work on a stretch of 3,000 km, especially in areas prone to floods.

The people's councils, in cooperation with the ministries and other central bodies, are obligated to supervise the completion of all these operations on the basis of a multi-functional concept, which should harmoniously combine the function of environmental protection and ecological balance, as well as the complex utilization of waters for consumer and industrial requirements, for hydroelectric power production, for expanding irrigation and developing the fish-growing sector and navigation. In this connection, the people's councils must take measures to protect localities, economic units and agricultural land from flooding.

Particularly important tasks devolve on the transportation sector, which must ensure better conditions permitting each county to carry out socioeconomic activities involving the lowest possible transport costs. This means that the ministries and people's councils must take appropriate measures for all transportation means to function optimally and efficiently, and must intensively apply modern technology, especially palletization and containerization, optimally organize transpoirtation and reduce transport distances to a minimum, and improve loading and unloading operations, so that transport operations may proceed rapidly and safely and consume the least possible quantities of fuel and energy.

Esteemed comrades, the entire process of increasing and modernizing the national economy as a whole and at the regional level is supported by a vast program of investments, totaling approximately 1,300 billion lei for the entire 1981-85 5-year plan. In accordance with the 12th party congress decisions, investment funds will be chanelled primarily to the area of material production, to the economic sectors directly responsible for national income, and at the same time, to housing projects, to expanding and modernizing social-cultural activities, and to urban and communal administration projects.

The distribution of investment funds to counties and localities was based on judicious economic and social criteria for the purpose of achieving a balanced economic growth throughout the country; rapidly increasing production in counties with a lower level of development; expanding the raw material basis and better capitalizing on all material resources; raising the level of employment of the labor force and creating conditions for a growing number of towns and communes to become complex administrative-territorial units with an intensive socioeconomic life.

The scope of the investment program for the coming 5-year plan presents great social responsibilities for everyone, and far greater equirements. We must learn from the failings noted in the current 5-year plan and take energetic steps to rationally concentrate investment funds, to work out and prepare studies and conditions ahead of time, so that once building has begun, it can proceed rapidly; thus, all development and updating investment projects for existing units can be completed within up to 12 months and new projects within--at most--2 years, with the exception of justified cases, such as building large and sopisticated production units.

In order to efficiently carry out investment projects, in accordance with the intensive construction efforts made by our people, the new industrial, agricultural, transportation facilities and projects in other productive sectors, as well as housing and social-cultural units must be built on the basis of prototype design, utilizing standard manufacture technologies, materials, construction elements and installations which do not involve great consumption of energy resources.

In the spirit of these guidelines, in carrying out their own investment projets, the people's councils are obligated to take measures--beginning with the designing stage--to promote efficient construction solutions, to preclude excessive size and to opt for simple, light and functional construction requiring exclusively or mostly locally available materials.

All investment projects in the coming 5-year plan must be based on the national program of systematization of the territory and localities. Currently, as is known, we have systematization drafts for all towns and future urban centers, as well as for communal capitals. We are obligated to work responsibly and rigorously to eliminate the shortcomings persisting in the area of planning and to ensure a strict discipline in this area, thus ensuring precise observance of planning drafts and details.

Esteemed comrades, one of the most important areas for successful economic activities is that of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. In the coming 5-year plan we plan to expand exports and to manage our currency resources most economically, with a view to achieving an active commercial balance permitting us to pay in full for imported goods required for production and investment projects, and to repay foreign loans.

In accordance with the foreign policy principles consistantly promoted by our party and state, Romania will expand its cooperation with other countries even more, will unabatedly work to develop free trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation among countries and to establish a new world economic order, and will resolutely militate to consolidate peace and security in the world, in the firm conviction that such an active and constructive policy is fully in keeping with our national interests and with all the peoples' aspirations for progress and well-being.

Further, we will give great attention to developing our cooperation with CEMA states in accordance with the provisions of the comprehensive program, and to expanding cooperation with all socialist countries, resolutely endeavoring to accelerate the conclusion of long-term agreements and to finalize them through cooperation contracts and conventions for the coming 5-year plan. We shall take resolute measures to bring to fruition cooperation ventures with the developing countries, with a view to integrally implementing the provisions envisaged in agreements concluded at the summit level and to carrying out all the agreements concluded with those countries. In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we will endeavor to expand our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all other nations in the world.

In the new 5-year plan the volume of exports must be increased at a higher annual rate than that envisaged for the national income and industrial production by achieving substantially greater efficiency, by cutting back and eliminating exports that bring in low amounts of currency, by increasing exports of highly processed products, and by obtaining the best possible sale conditions for Romanian products in foreign markets. At the same time, we must resolutely cut imports to the absolute minimum, so that income from exports will pay for necessary imports.

The fulfillment of important tasks set for our foreign trade requires that local bodies devote greater attention than they have so far to resolving, in close cooperation with ministeries, centrals and the Ministry of Foreign Trade, problems concerning the attainment by all enterprises of the envisaged stock of commodities, at deadlines and qualitative and structural levels agreed upon with foreign partners. Through their own units, the people's councils can and must increase their contribution to turning out the necessary variety of products for export, products that are not manufactured by the national industry, particularly by using local resources for this purpose. I am particularly referring to products manufactured on a small scale, handicraft products, furniture and other timber products as well as many other goods which can be produced with local forces.

Esteemed comrades, the provisions of the next 5-year plan on rapidly developing and modernizing production, increasing economic efficiency and rationally distributing the forces of production throughout the country create better conditions for increasing all the people's material and intellectual well-being and raising the quality of life in all areas of the country.

The creation of new jobs and the modernization of economic structures will raise the level of utilizing manpower and improve the distribution of working personnel in branches and sectors of activity. In 1985, the employed personnel in the entire economy will increase 9.6 percent compared with 1980 and the number of employed persons per 1,000 inhabitants will reach at least 400 in each county.

The main way to raise incomes of the people in the next 5-year plan will remain wage increases. According to this orientation, real remuneration will increase 16-18 percent in 1985 compared with 1980 and the peasantry's real remuneration will increase 20-25 percent. Social consumption funds will assist to a greater extent the implementation of our state's demographic policy and the improvement of health care, public education andliving conditions of old people.

In 1981-1985, the volume of retail sales through the socialist trade netowrk will record an average yearly increase of over 5 percent; the structure of food supplies will also be improved so that they can meet rational nourishment needs and diet hygiene. Greater attention will be paid to supplying the people with fabrics, garments, footwear, goods for prolonged usage and other products of a more diversified structural range. The attainment of these targets requires that local bodies consistently concern themselves with rationally developing and deploying the trade network and ensuring the proper functioning of open markets; they must always see to it that economic units observe obligations concerning the delivery of products to the market fund and that the distribution of available commodities be made in a rational way, in accordance with people's requirements.

Services to the people will also record powerful development in the next 5-year plan; along with a rapid increase in volume of activities, they will also substantially expand their range of operations. Services in villages will increase faster, about 13 percent annually. By better organizing the network of existing units and building new ones as well as by raising the qualification and concern of the employees, the people's councils will have to ensure increasingly more diversified services of higher quality in towns and villages.

The next 5-year plan envisages implementation of a broad program of housing construction consisting of about 1 million apartments from state funds and 100,000 dwellings from the people's own resources. In view of certain lags existing in this field, the people's councils must take resolute measures so that, by using all available means, the dwellings plan may be fully attained.

The 1981-1985 5-year plan will also mark an equalization of the development levels of counties in fields such as the material base of education, health care, culture and other sociocultural activities.

The continuous development of the network of urban localities will make an important contribution to the harmonious development of the counties. At the end of the next 5-year plan, the number of municipalities and towns will reach over 500 and the share of urban population in the overall population will reach almost 55 percent. Along with increasing the density of inhabitants in the present towns, we aim at turning 140 communes into agroindustrial towns and at building new workers centers. In accordance with provisions of the urbanization program, the economic development of towns and communes will be assisted by important investments for urban and administrative purposes.

Local bodies will have to pay great attention to substantially improving the activity of units in charge of communal and tenants' administration so that they ensure proper public transportation, proper maintenance of houses, and cleanliness of our cities and, generally speaking, better comfort, health and living conditions.

Through all its provisions, the socioeconomic development program for the next 5-year plan is a new and telling expression of the unflinching policy of our party and state to raise the well-being of all the fatherland's citizens, in the spirit of our socialist society's profound humanism and of ideals animating our new social system.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the overall conditions created in the entire period of socialist transformation of the country, particularly in the last 15 years, and on the basis of profound and realistic analysis of the current development stage of our national economy and of trends in the world, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has substantiated, with noteworthy scientific rigor, the need for and possibility of transition from the stage of quantitative accumulation to a new and higher stage; that of the struggle for quality, a decisive guideline in implementing the party program.

In the light of this major requirement, we must make steady efforts to ensure overall improvement of socioeconomic activity, so that the next 5-year plan becomes the 5-year plan of quality, efficiency and plenary assertion of the scientific-technological revolution. In this respect, the people's councils can and must make greater contribution--by conducting a broad and permanent dialogue with the masses and in close cooperation with ministries, centrals and socialist units--to resolving all problems concerning the dynamic, harmonious and efficient development of socioeconomic life in each administrative-regional unit. In view of the fact that one of the tasks incumbent upon people's councils is to administer a large part of the national wealth and almost one-fifth of the country's budget, they must be very careful when spending public money and must show great initiative and administrative spirit, so that the great financial efforts made by our society to develop and modernize economic units, to build dwellings and other urban-administrative projects and to develop education, health care, culture and arts will be fruitful and efficiently contribute to raising the level of material and intellectual civilization of all people.

In the spirit of the requirements of the new economic and financial mechanism, resolute measures should be taken to base the activity of all economic enterprises subordinated to people's councils on principles of efficiency and profitability, in order to rapidly eliminate losses that are still being recorded in certain products at a number of communcal administrations and at assembly-constructed organizations with a view to ensuring that each leu spent gives an ever greater volume of production and profits.

The principles of the new economic and financial mechanism and of self-management and self-administration must be applied not only in the economy but also in sociocultural units. In practice the criteria of efficiency should govern all fields of activity; in other words, a high spirit of responsibility should be manifest in utilizing alloted budgetary funds, greater concern should be shown for organizing activities that yield greater profits and a great number of budgetary units should cover their expenses integrally or to a great extent. Of course, the proper maintenance and conservation of dwellings and of the street network as well as various urban administrative projects for making our towns more beautiful should be based, to a greater extent, on the broad participation of citizens and on utilizing their initiative and desire to see their residential area, city or village flourish.

The overall measures to develop economic activities, increase the efficiency and profitability of all units and strictly ration expenditures will actually lead, as soon as possible, to balancing the budgets of people's councils from their own incomes and to the self-financing of all communes, towns, municipalities and counties.

Esteemed comrades, the improvement of the activity of people's councils to the level of great tasks set for them presupposes, as an essential prerequisite, a substantial increase in the sphere of their concerns, so that it can include, in accordance with requirements of the current stage, all fields of socioeconomic life in the respective territory and they can integrally fulfill duties and responsibilities devolving upon them within the leadership system of our society. One could surely say that the true key to success resides in the close links between people's councils and the masses of citizens.

The people's councils and deputies are dutybound to consistenly concern themselves with deepening socialist democracy and ensuring the broad participation of citizens in drafting and implementing programs for socioeconomic development of localities and to fully utilize the opportunities offered by the institutional framework created in order to draw the working people into running all public affairs. It is necessary to resolutely act to remove formalism from resolving problems, to better meet the requirements of citizens, to always take into account people's opinions and to stimulate initiatives and efficiency in fulfilling tasks, by strictly observing laws and party-state decisions.

We must admit, comrades, that certain shortcomings in the activity of local bodies are also the fault of ministries and other central bodies which have not always granted concrete and effective assistance to people's councils in overcoming difficulties and eliminating shortcomings. We assure the congress that, in the spirit of high requirements set by our party leadership, we will resolultely act to substantially improve cooperation between central and local bodies, so that problems raised by regional socioeconomic development operatively resolved on the spot.

Esteemed comrades, we are almost at the convergence point of two 5-year plans. In the time still left before the end of the current 5-year plan we must carry out appropriate activity to implement the uniform national plan for 1981-85, the 12th party congress directives and the guidelines established by the party leadership for socioeconomic development in the next 5 years. The government will act precisely to finalize programs to ensure the base of raw and energy materials, promote technological development and assimilate new products as well as special programs for products and groups of products. We will take measures to conclude the standardization of materials and products and the improvement of standards and to draw up the program for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, particularly the program to promote the export of machines and equipment. Particular attention will be paid to finalizing investment projects by concentrating efforts on a limited number of projects and creating conditions for shortening commissioning terms and reaching envisaged parameters. We will pay great attention to substantiating programs for training and improving manpower, raising productivity and reducing material expenditures and all production costs.

Proceedings from tasks incumbent upon them, the government and each ministry will closely supervise and assist the activity to finalize development programs for counties by taking into account proposals and suggestions made at county conferences and the present congress of people's councils. We will take all measures to ensure that the regional plan really becomes a more powerful instrument to uniformly guide all socioeconomic activity at the level of communes, towns, municipalities and counties. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and the Ministry of Finance must effectively support local bodies in fulfilling duties devolving upon them in the planning field so that all provisions of the regional development plan correspond to the overall outlook of our society's development. At the same time, we will firmly act to ensure that central state bodies effectively and concretely assist regional enterprises and bodies in fulfilling plan provisions and establishing measures to attain all plan indexes.

In order to commendably fulfill complex tasks incumbent upon local bodies, the committee for people's councils affairs must guide their entire activity systematically and efficiently and must show increasing exactingness in strictly observing party decisions and the country's laws and in strengthening order and discipline in all fields by generally applying the positive experience acquired and by contributing, through all means available, to improving the working methods and style of local state bodies and administrative apparatus in accordance with requirements of the current stage of the country's socioeconomic development.

In conclusion we express the conviction that the high spirit of responsibility in which county conferences of people's councils deputies took place and the decisions to be adopted by the second people's councils congress will give new and powerful impetus to the activity of local bodies of the state power and administration, in accordance with the broad responsibilities devolving upon them within the framework of our country's democratic leadership.

We have clear goals. We have a strong Communist Party, a wonderful people and a leader, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, who is loved by all our nation. Let us march forward in indissoliuble unity to implement decisions of the 12th party congress, for the comprehensive progresss of our socialist fatherland and for the flourishing and well-being of all the Romanian people.

Fazekas Address

AU101907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 10 Sep (AGERPRES)--In the report he presented on the first day of the second congress of the people's councils, Ludovic Fazekas, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs pointed out that they were the most democratic form of the masses' participation in running statal affairs. In exercising the broad attributions they were conferred by law--the speaker highlighted--the 2,986 people's councils which number 61,772 deputies focus their work on the organization, guidance and control of the entire activity for the socioeconomic development of counties and localities. In this framework, he underlined the important role the first congress of the people's councils played in the activity of these bodies, since, after it, new forms and structures of improving the political and organizational frame for drawing the masses of citizens into running statal and public affairs were institutionalized. The setting of the legislative chamber of the people's councils, genuine parliament of the local bodies of state power and administration--he said--has provided an appropriate framework for an enhanced contribution of these bodies to debating the major problems concerning the country's socio-economic development. The county conferences of deputies and the all-country conference of the chairmen of people's councils are also forms of citizens' participation in running public affairs.

The speaker pointed to the contribution the people's councils made to fulfilling the tasks in the field of agriculture, to implementing the investment programme, to developing and modernizing towns, to building new urban centres and raising the communes. In the four and a half years of this five-year period, the report reads--the construction units belonging to the people's councils built dwellings, sociocultural establishments, and economic and agrozootechnical units worth 111.7 thousand million lei. Over 650,000 dwellings, one million square metres of commercial areas, and areas for servicing units were made available, technical-building works performed and social establishments built. The people's councils realized a 2.2 times bigger building-assembly volume than in the previous five-year plan period. The report also highlights the actions undertaken on a local plane for capitalizing new energy sources, the activities carried on by the people's councils for the development and diversification of services which will amount to over 12.9 thousand million lei by the end of this five-year period, that is 47 percent more than in 1975.

In fulfilling their tasks, the people's councils benefit from an important support given by the public active made up of more than 57,000 committees of citizens by constituencies, some 20,000 dwellers' associations and other public collectives.

Pointing to shortcomings that manifested in the activity of the local bodies of state power and administration, the speaker showed that the people's councils should pay special attention to covering all the economic problems within their competence, to identifying and capitalizing local resources, to fulfilling the investment plan for housing construction, to well administering and developing the localities, to extending services to the population.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT IPU

AU181306 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--In his address to the plenary session of the 67th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Romanian chief delegate, Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian parliamentary group, set forth Romania's stand on the main international issues. Pointing to the serious consequences of the deterioration of the world political climate, in the first half of this year, on peace and security, the Romanian deputy presented President Nicolae Ceausescu's assessments on the decisive role of the peoples, of the broad circles of world public opinion, of states in resuming and consolidating detente.

The Romanian representative reiterated Romania's proposals for the adoption of urgent concrete measures of reducing and freezing military budgets, for the dismantlement of foreign military bases for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of other states, for the dissolution of military blocs. Stress was laid on the special importance of nuclear disarmament, of passing to measures conducive to banning nuclear weapons, of giving full guarantees of security to the non-nuclear countries, any restrictions being eliminated from the transfer of nuclear equipment and technologies to the non-nuclear developing countries for peaceful purposes.

The Romanian deputy highlighted the special attention which should be paid to the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting as regards primarily military disengagement and disarmament on the continent and, to this end, to the adoption of the decision of convening the European conference on disarmament. Informing that the Romanian Government decided to further cut down military expenditures, the speaker said that the current conference should firmly declare for a passage to effective disarmament actions, for the safeguarding of the fundamental human rights: To Life, to Peace, to Free and Independent Existence.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ARRIVES IN ALGERIA FOR TALKS

For reportage on the visit of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei to Algeria, see the 22 September and subsequent issues of the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BAYBAKOV, USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD191147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0946 GMT 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--A delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers headed by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, arrived in Belgrade today. The visitors from the USSR were greeted on behalf of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the FEC.

Talks on the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY for the period up to 1985 and 1990 started immediately after the Soviet delegation's arrival. The possibilities for further broadening bilateral cooperation on the principles on which extensive and mutually beneficial cooperation has been based was stressed.

At the end of their talks, which will continue over the next few days, Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Zvone Dragan, vice president of the FEC, are expected to sign a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries for the period from 1981 to 1990.

Dubrovnik Visit

LD201241 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Dubrovnik, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--The delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers headed by Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, has arrived in Dubrovnik from Belgrade.

The prominent visitors from the Soviet Union were welcomed and greeted at Cilipi by Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly.

The members of the delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers will stay in Dubrovnik for 2 days.

SERBIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESIDENT STAMBOLIC LEAVES FOR RSFSR

LD211806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG)--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, has left at the head of an executive council delegation for a working and friendly visit to the RSFSR, at the invitation of the Council of Ministers of that republic. With this visit the Socialist Republic of Serbia Executive Council delegation is returning the visit which Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, paid the Socialist Republic of Serbia in 1978.

In the course of the visit talks will be held on the possibilities of expanding further cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the RSFSR within the framework of the development of bilateral relations between the SFRY and the USSR as a whole.

Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Belgrade Vinogradov attended the send-off ceremony.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA REVIEWED

AU181840 Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1205 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--The commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia can be considerably increased to a total value of $7.5 billion in the 1980-85 period. It has been possible to perceive the prospects for this development of commodity trade between the two countries at the Zagreb International Fair where an agreement in principle has been already reached on a number of trade and production cooperation deals between the SFRY and the CSSR.

It is anticipated that the biggest deals will be concluded between a number of Czechoslovak firms and Yugoslavia's Rade Koncar, Elektronska Industrija-Nis, Velika Kladusa Agrooprema, Sarajevo Upi and several other enterprises.

The past development of economic relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in the course of several years has been based on the interstate agreement on commodity trade and exchange of services for the 1976-80 period which is being successfully implemented and is expected to result in the total trade volume of $4.3 billion for that period. In the current year alone the trade under that agreement is expected to amount to a total value of $1.2 billion.

The commodity imports and exports and the exchange of services between the two countries are in the main balanced although at this time Czechoslovakia has a positive balance in trade with Yugoslavia. However, as has been pointed out, Yugoslavia will increase the exports of its products to the Czechoslovak market in the near future.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD201708 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, the minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia, has arrived on a friendly visit to the SFRY.

The Ethiopian minister was welcomed at the airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dragoslav Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, SFRY ambassador in Ethiopia; Dusan Jovanovic, head of the administration for Africa south of the Sahara at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and other federal foreign secretariat officials. Ato Assefa Wolde, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in Belgrade, and other embassy staff were also at the airport to welcome him.

Meeting With Pesic

LD211736 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, minister of foreign affairs of socialist Ethiopia and Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks in Belgrade today on topical issues of international life.

In a friendly atmosphere which marks the traditionally good relations between the two countries, they exchanged views in particular about the situation in Africa, the Middle East, Europe and other current issues. Particular attention was paid to the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned movement. In the talks the closeness of the attitudes of the two countries was apparent.

Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis paid particular acknowledgment to Yugoslav support for and assistance to the Ethiopian revolution. He stressed the significance of bilateral relations to which the meetings between President Tito and Mengistu had most contributed.

During the talks, Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis acquainted those present with the efforts of his country to further consolidate the revolution and stimulate Ethiopia's sociopolitical and economic development.

The following took part in the talks on the Ethiopian side: Dr Ashagre Yigletu, member of the Central Committee commission for organizing the party of the workers of Ethiopia; Taye Nesibu, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia in the USSR [name and title as received]; and Ato Assefa Wolde, socialist Ethiopia's ambassador in Yugoslavia [name and title as received]. On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dusan Marinkovic, ambassador to Ethiopia; Dusan Jovanovic, head of the office for sub-Saharan Africa; and Stanislav Lazar, head of a department at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES SWAPO CHAIRMAN NUJOMA

AU191849 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 80 p 6

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG)--In Belgrade today, Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, received Sam Nujoma, chairman of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], who is currently visiting Yugoslavia as a guest of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

In a cordial and friendly talk views were exchanged on certain international problems, particularly on the situation in southern Africa and on the activity of the nonaligned countries aimed at implementing the UN decisions on Namibia's independence. Sam Nujoma spoke about the struggle of the Namibian people for their liberation and expressed thanks for Yugoslavia's support.

"Expressing conviction in a successful outcome of the Namibian people's struggle, Sergej Kraigher confirmed that Yugoslavia will continue to support SWAPO in its efforts to achieve independence."

DRAGASEVIC, PEKIC TALK WITH COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT

LD202335 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1612 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade 20 Sep (TANJUG)--Jose Miguel Alfaro Rodriguez vice president of the Republic of Costa Rica, left Belgrade today following a brief unofficial visit to our country. With Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, he had talks about promotion of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Costa Rica, and also about other questions of interest to both countries. On the Yugoslav side Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD192256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1908 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Zagreb, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--A Belgian parliamentary delegation left here today after a five-day visit to this country at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. During the visit the delegation, headed by President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies Jean Defraigne, had talks with the Assembly representatives.

The members of the delegation were received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic and President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Stevan Doronjski.

The delegation also toured a number of cities in Yugoslavia.

ENVOY TO SPAIN CACINOVIC DISCUSSES BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU182022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Bojan Dimitrijevic interview with Rudolf Cacinovic, SFRY ambassador to Spain, in Madrid--date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What can you say about present relations between our country and the young Spanish democracy?

[Answer] We were among the first of the countries that established relations with [words indistinct] the first was Romania. I think that in this short period of about 3 years these relations have developed quite well, at least--it may be noted--to mutual satisfaction, although we may perhaps sometimes wish that they may develop even more quickly and that the results may be greater, since all the objective conditions exist for such development.

[Question] If you allow me, let us now enter into the structure of these relations. First of all, what can you tell us about the political relations that have developed in these 3 years?

[Answer] I think that the political relations are developing rather well. First, as regards various problems concerning peace, cooperation, Europe and so forth, we have cooperated well. This was proved especially during the Belgrade conference, where our delegation cooperated well with the Spanish delegation, a fact which is also of significance for the present conference here in Madrid.

Otherwise, as regards bilateral relations, I think that relations have been established with almost all parliamentary parties in Spain, above all, I think, with the Communist and Socialist parties, and the first contacts have also been established with the government party, the UCD. Their representative, chairman of the foreign political commission of the party, was in Yugoslavia, and so forth.

We could only complain that things in the economic field do not run as fast as would be normal, considering the structure and development of both economies.

[Question] What about the development of relations in the field of culture and, if you wish, in communications among men, which also belong to the Helsinki document package.

[Answer] With regard to this, I may say human field, we have achieved much in the field of tourism. I must say that we have done more for ourselves in a passive sense, since there have been many more visits of Yugoslavs to Spain than the other way round, of Spaniards to our country. But I think that some new opportunities are also being created here. We also have a cultural agreement. We have a concrete 2-year program, but it has not been fully implemented. This signifies on the one hand perhaps that we do not know each other sufficiently but also perhaps some objective difficulties have existed. All this has started in some way, but we expect that now that the two delegations will meet here shortly to prepare a program for the coming 2 years, it will be known more concretely when the realization will begin.

MIJATOVIC RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM POPE

LD161750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 September (TANJUG)--President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic has received a message from Pope John Paul II.

The message contains the views of the Holy See on individual aspects of European security and cooperation.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION

LD192336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1541 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--According to the statement of the Federal Information Secretariat, today's session of the Federal Executive Council with Dragoljub Stravrov in the chair discussed a number of issues regarding the economic system and economic policy and our country's relations with other countries. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues were also discussed.

At today's session, the Federal Executive Council also acquainted itself with reports of the interrepublican committee for the sphere of the market on the coordination of attitudes of the republics and autonomous provinces to the draft decision banning the use of wheat for the production of animal fodder and for feeding cattle and to the draft decision which should regulate which products are considered to be new products which are the result of Yugoslav scientific research and development work.

The council also discussed the report on the import of freight vehicles in 1980.

VJESNIK REPORTS FINAL DATA ON NATIONAL WHEAT HARVEST

AU191755 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep 80 p 16

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG)--This year our country has harvested a total of 5.1 million tons of wheat, thereby exceeding the 1979 harvest yield by 566,000 tons or by 13 percent. These are the final data of the Federal Statistical Institute that confirms the institute's estimates on the eve of the harvest.

This year's bigger harvest yield was obtained from a smaller acreage than that of last year. The acreage on which was sown last fall was smaller by about 6,000 hectares than the 1978 fall wheat sown acreage. The average harvest yield this year was 33.5 quintals of wheat per hectare. As compared with last year, the harvest yield was increased by an average of 3.9 quintals, that is, by 4.7 quintals per hectare on the acreage of agricultural organizations and by 3.3 quintals per hectare on acreages of individual agricultural producers.

SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SUPPLIES

AU182035 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 80 p 3

[S. Festic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Sep--At the session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia today, one of the main questions was socioeconomic activity in realization of the policy of economic stabilization. Those participating in the discussion stressed the need for greater and wider involvement of all working people in solving this question.

Regardless of the fact that in the first 7 months exports from Slovenia increased 35 percent and imports were reduced 11 percent, problems continue to accumulate, particularly since in this period production increased only 5 percent and productivity of labor only 2 percent. The pressure on prices is increasing and some goods for the daily needs of the people are in short supply. The SAWP should therefore involve itself more in solving the existing problems, especially if it is known that retail prices in Slovenia are rising faster than in other republics.

It was stressed that in the future, individuals from the communes, local and other communities who are to blame for poor supplies in the market should be called to account, especially when it is a matter of poor links between production and trade. In this connection, the question was posed of why pens are full of livestock in Slovenia but the meat shops are empty. The opinion was expressed in the discussion that medicines and detergents must be provided by any means.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU191924 Belgrade Domestic Service in Servo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Dusan Mitic, Slavoljub Sljepcevic and Olivija Rusovac report]

[Excerpts] At a joint session of all the chambers of the Assembly of Servia, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council, speaking about the work of the council in the past 2 years, said that the primary task has been the struggle for economic stabilization through strengthening the material basis of self-management. The Executive Council has presistently worked to reduce all areas of excessive spending to the available material limits. This demanded a restriction on acquired rights and behavior. It is known that certain results have been achieved in this respect. Speaking about this, Ivan Stambolic said:

[Begin Stambolic recording] For the first time in 10 years, the overall investment outlay in the economy has not been larger than the funds for deprication and the expansion of the material basis of labor, and the share of the funds of associated labor organizations, both their own funds and those pooled, in the total invested funds is about five times larger in the newly-started projects than a year ago. [end recording]

However, this year the economy of Serbia has taken on the extremely difficult task of reducing overall imports, considerably increasing exports and even achieveing a balance of payments surplus. The president of the Executive Council further said:

[Begin Stambolic recording] Export obligations in the convertible currency area increased at a real rate of over 20 percent, and nominally over 40 percent, as compared with last year. This is the highest increase in the country in comparison with last year. This of course has consequences which affected the economy's supply of imported consumer goods for the people.

In the first 8 months, the economy of Serbia proper succeeded in increasing exports by 38 percent, and in conjunction with a much reduced growth of imports it reduced the deficit in its foreign trade by over $200 million. Thus the share of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, without the provinces, in the Yugoslav foreign trade deficit was reduced from about 15 percent in the same period last year to 11.5 percent this year.

The proportion of overall imports covered by exports increased to 74 percent. Deficit in trade with convertible currency countries was reduced by almost $150 million, but the increase of exports to these countries of 25 percent is much below the agreed balance of payments position of 46 percent. [end recording]

Speaking to the delegates of the three chambers of the Serbian Assembly, Ivan Stambolic devoted a part of his speech to the industry's supply of necessary materials and raw materials:

[Begin Stambolic recording] The shortages of production materials have already slowed down the pace of industrial production. A further slow down of its growth would have wider and graver consequences for the stability of the domestic market, exports, employment, incomes and the standard of living. Therefore we must reverse the trend of slow down in production as soon as possible. Our attitude toward production and work, and toward the demand that one should work more and produce more and increase one's income in this way is at this moment, which is important for us, a test of our class attitude toward the aims of economic stabilization and the further development of socialist self-management.

We must do everything for production, and we must maintain it under any circumstances. Therefore some sacrifices are unavoidable, but it must be ensured that the burden of stabilization is borne equally by all according to their abilities. The clear principles of our social policy must be clearly respected in every self-managing organization and community. Every basic organization of associated labor must prepare, in good time, concrete programs to implement this policy, so that the standard of living of workers, especially those with low earnings, may be successfully protected.

The fresh increase of prices of imported oil at the beginning of the year inflicted another external material blow to our economy. We must now pay more for fewer imports. Our active inflation-fighting policy thus faced a double blow from outside: through the dinar devaluation--since we import more than we export--and through the increase in the price of oil and other imported products. Under these conditions, domestic prices must necessarily increase so that the effect of the external factors may be proportionally distributed among all sections of the economy and development.

It is partly due to the inappropriate price policy, or rather to disturbed relations in prices, that the structural disharmonies in the economy are being slowly eliminated. Or rather we are slow in solving problems in energy, raw materials and transportation, and we are slow in developing food production. State organs that control two thirds of all prices of goods and services bear great responsibility for this. [end recording]

Since extensive preparations for adopting the new medium-term development plan are under way, the president of the Executive Council of the Serbian Assembly also spoke to the delegates about some of the most important elements of the plan:

[Begin Stambolic recording] In the coming medium-term plan, our main directions of economic development, in addition to the completion of the Smederevo steel mill, may be: development of agriculture and overall production for exports, and development of energy production and an improvement of the railroads so that they may take an appropriate place in freight transportation. [end recording]

The three chambers, at separate sessions, discussed a report on the implementation of the Serbian Assembly conclusions on the realization of the policy of lasting and stable supplies for the population. According to the latest reports, the industrial producers' prices in July were 15 percent above those in December, and the agricultural producers' price were somewhat over 10 percent higher. Retail prices increased almost 19 percent, so that the cost of living increased by one fifth. Almost two thirds of the industrial prices were due to world market influences.

How all this affects the standard of living may be easily concluded from the fact that the spending of a four-member household increased in 7 months almost 1,500 dinars on the average, so that the cost of living of such a family exceeds the personal income of almost every third employed person.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday received in a farewell visit Dr Magbool Ahmad Bhatty, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, prior to latter's departure from our country. Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was present at the reception and the talks. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 80 p 7 AU]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ELECTRICITY PRICES--The Bosnia-Hercegovina Executive Council has approved a 30 percent increase in the prices of electricity for consumers in the republic. According to the new price scale that came into effect on 1 September, the higher summer price has been increased from 0.88 to 1.13 dinars per kilowatt and the lower summer price, applicable in conjunction with the use of two electric meters, has been increased from 0.47 to 0.60 dinars per kilowatt. The corresponding winter prices will be 1.69 and 0.86 dinars per kilowatt. At the same time the prices of coal for thermoelectric power plants have been also increased by 30 percent. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 80 p 5 AU]

TASKOVSKI DIES--Skopje--Dragon Taskovski, prominent communist and fighter for national and social freedom of the Macedonian people and historian and socialist, died suddenly on the island of Hvar today. At the time of his death he was member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. He is the author of a large number of works on the history of Macedonians. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 16 Sep 80 AU]